The Hebrew.

וחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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SECOND SIGHT.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

The antiquarian, John Aubrey, wishing to collate authentic testimony relative to the faculty of second sight, proposed a series of questions to two Scotch gentlemen thereon, and published their replies. The respondents do not differ in any important particular; both testify, to begin, that the second sight relates only to things future, which will shortly come to pass; that sad and dismal events are the objects of this faculty, such as sudden deaths and dreadful accidenas. Having intimated that the general characteristic of second sight is dismal—melancholy—deponent number one then states that he only knew of one instance to the contrary; "That instance," remarks he, "I have from a person worthy of credit, and it is this:—

"Near forty years ago, Maclean and his lady, sister to my Lord Seaforth, were walking about their own house, and on their return both came into a chamber where the young child was nursed. The baby did as babies sometimes do now; it began to cry; whereupon the nurse was asked whether baby was well, and whether anything had gone wrong with its diet. 'Well, and well victualled,' replied the nurse; 'it crieth not for the cause of sickness.' 'Then why does it cry?' demanded the questioner; upon which the nurse, after a direct silence, told the reason, and in so doing made known her faculty of second sight. 'Maclean (baby's papa) would die,' the nurse said, 'and the lady would shortly be married to another man.' Being pressed as to how she knew that event, she told the questioners (there were two), that on their entrance into the room, she saw a man with a scarlet cloak and a white hat betwixt them, giving the lady a kiss over the shoulder; and thus it was that baby cried. All this came to pass after Maclean's death. The tutor of Lovet married the lady in the same habit the nurse saw him in."

Such, then, is the solitary instance of a result, not sad, not dismal, not melancholy, made known by anticipation through the faculty of second sight. Deponent number one, still enlightened the English antiquarian Aubrey on the subject of second sight, goes on to state that "second-sighted men see things visibly before their eyes, but none see but themselves;—for example, if a man be doomed to be hanged, they will see him already dangling from a gibbet, or at least a rope about his neck; if to be beheaded, they will see him headless; if to be drowned, they will perce ve an apparition of him in the water; if to die suddenly by undetermined means, they will see a winding-sheet about his head. One instance I had from a gentleman here," states deponent, "of a Highland gentleman of the Macdonalds, who having a brother that came to visit him, saw him coming in, wanting a head, but told not his brother that he saw any such thing; yet within twenty-four hours thereafter his brother was taken (being a murderer), his head cut off, and sent to Edinburgh. Many such instances might be given."

The faculty of second sight was described by all whom deponent questioned on the matter as a troublesome thing; they would be gladly freed from it, but could not.

Relative to the exorcism of second-sight spectres, to getting rid of the faculty, I find, in Martin's tract on second sight, the following anecdote:

"A woman of Stornabay, in Lewis, had a maid who saw visions, and often fell into a swoon. Her mistress was very much concerned about her, but could not find out any means to prevent her seeing these things; at last she resolved to pour some of the water used in baptism on her maid's face, believing this would prevent her seeing any more sights of the kind. Accordingly, she carried her maid with her the next Lord's Day, and both of them sat near the basin in which the water stood, and after baptism, before the minister had concluded the last prayer, she put out her hand in the basin, took up as much water as she could, and threw it on the maid's face, at which strange action the minister and the congregation were equally surprised. After prayer, the minister inquired of the woman the meaning of such an unbecoming and distracted action; whereupon she told him it was to prevent her maid seeing visions; and it fell out accordingly, for from that time she never once more saw a vision of any kind. This account was given me by Mr. Morison, minister of the place, before several of his parishioners who knew the truth of it." Then follows a comment that the reader is requested to note. "I submit the matter of fact," our author adds, "to the censure of the learned; but for my own part I think it to have been one of Satan's devices to make credulous people have an esteem for holy water."

One of the questions proposed by the antiquarian Aubrey was this: Had any person or persons truly godly, or who might justly be presumed to be such, been known to have this gift or faculty? To this query respondent answers, "Not any godly, but such as are virtuous."

That it descends by succession deponent cannot learn. Nor can he learn how possessors of the faculty came by it. "They will not tell, which if they did, they are sure of their strokes from an invisible hand." He cites, as an example, the case of one Allen Miller, "who being in company with some gentlemen, and having gotten more than ordinary of that strong liquor they were drinking, began to tell stories about strange passages he had been at; but the said Allen was suddenly removed to the farther end of the house, and was there almost strangled. Recovering a little, and coming to the place where he was before, they asked him what it was that troubled him so. He answered he durst not tell, for he had told too much already."

As to the source whence second-sighted individuals derived their faculty, some attributed the gift to a compact with the devil, others to fairies; deponent hath heard that those that have this faculty of second sight have offered to teach it to such as were curious to know it. "Upon such and such conditions they would teach them," but their offers were rejected.

Deponent having furnished answers to all the questions propounded, concludes his epistle to Mr. John Aubrey, F.R.S., by the recital of a case narrated to him "by a very honest man in the next parish, who told it to me," deponent himself. The outline of the tale is as follows: The honest man's wife being in a fair way to increase his family, he bought some boards with which to make a bed for her. The boards still lying at the door of his house, there comes an old fishwoman, yet alive, and asks him whose were those boards. "My own," said he. "For what use hast thou them?" demanded she. "For a bed," said he. "I tell thee they shall be for a coffin," the fishfag muttered; "for already do I see a corpse lying upon them." Thereupon the honest man was stricken to the heart, fearing the death of his wife. The old hag, having muttered her prediction, goes away; and presently the honest man sends for a carpenter to make the bed, which is accordingly done. It was baby, not wife, who died, my authority goes on to say; and out of the ends of the boards was made its little coffin.

It must not be imagined, in spite of the statements in this epistle to John Aubrey, that second-sight apparitions have only been vouchsafed to enlighten people on matters so serious as those of life and death; on the contrary, such trivialities as a broken pate, ducking in a puddle, and a forehead blood-soiled, but not damaged, have, according to another authority now before me—one who wrote under the pseudonym of Insulanus,—been deemed worthy this mode of revelation; in proof of which the following:

"A gentleman, who is a native of Skye, did when a boy disobey a Seer in the Isle of Rasay, and upbraid him for his ugliness, as being black by name and black by nature. At last the Seer told him, very angrily, 'My child, if I am black, you'll be red ere long.' The master of the family chid him for this, and bade him give over his foolish predictions, since nobody believed them; but next morning the boy, being at play near the houses, fell on a stone, and wounded himself in the forehead so deep that to this day there's a hollow scar in that part of it."

"James Beaton, surgeon in the Isle of North Uist, told me [*i. e.*, "Insulanus"], that being in the Isle of Mull, a Seer told him confidentially that he was shortly to have a bloody forehead; but he disregarded it, and called the Seer a fool. However, this James being called to some of the McLeans to go along with them to attack a vessel belonging to the Earl of Argyle, who was then coming to possess Mull by force, they attacked the vessel; and one of the McLeans being wounded, the said James, while dressing the wound, happened to rub his forehead, and then some of the patient's blood sticking to his face accomplished the presage."

But of all the sorry violations of the Horatian maxim, "*Nec intersit Deus nisi*," take the following, on the authority of our scribe, Insulanus.

"Mary Campbell, a woman of acknowledged probity and candor, states that when she was a young girl, living in her father's house upon the Isle of Scalpa, there was a notable old Seer, one Evander McMhaoldonsch, a domestic in the family, who by the second sight foretold several events which punctually came to pass, and in particular that Kenneth Campbell, her brother, being on a jaunt in the Lewesl and as he was returning home, accompanied by his servant, whom he had sent upon an errand to a village at some distance, as the said Kenneth was solitarily coming on his way, he found himself seized with a faintishness, which so gained upon him that he was obliged to crawl upon all fours, through the mires and puddles, to a desolate cottage, where he remained that night, and after a sound sleep recovered of his ailment. The old seer that night seemed frettish; and being asked the reason of his being so much out of humor, told that the said Kenneth Campbell was not at his ease, and that he observed him by the second sight in a very distressed condition, his clothes being suddled, and all bespattered with filth and mud; which upon his return to the family next day he himself declared to have been literally true, according to the above prediction."

It may be that my readers will agree with me in the opinion that a sufficient number of examples have been quoted, by way of illustrating what is meant by second sight. The records of this faculty, illusion, hallucination, or whatever we may choose to call it, present a general similarity, one that presents a multiplicity of illustrative cases needless; and without cogent need one is glad to put aside the musty records of phantom corpses borne on biers, when it happens, as to the writer now, that the small hours of morning are entered upon, and the mystery of silence and solitude prevails. "Explain to us this mystery of second sight," do some phantom voices command me, whispering from yonder corner? No. I promised not that. Is it not enough to cite one's authorities? Are they not circumstantial and precise? Whether to believe or disbelieve is a question that each individual before whom this abstract may come must decide for himself. To believe nothing beyond reason is a failing of very contracted minds—one to which the very consciousness of our individual existence should be a standing reproof. The belief in things contrary to reason, always assuming reason to have been restricted to the sphere of its own competence, is another matter quite. Whether second sight be a thing beyond reason is a question, the answer to which would need the opening of much new ground of debate, and moreover would lead the writer to an arena of strife which he would rather avoid.

J. SCOFFERN, M.B.

JAVA AND THE JAVANESE.

The Island of Java is the third in magnitude of the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Its length from east to west is one hundred and sixty-six miles, and its breadth varies from fifty-six to one hundred and thirty-six. It has an arena of upwards of fifty-thousand miles, with a coast line of fourteen hundred. The population, according to the last census, which was taken in 1853, is about ten millions and a quarter. With the exception of the officers of the Dutch Government, and a fair proportion of merchants from all parts of the world, with a considerable number of Chinese settlers, the country is inhabited by the Sundas and the Javanese, the former occupying but a narrow slip of territory on the coast.

The geological formation of Java is volcanic. A chain of mountains, whose summits rise from four thousand to twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, runs down the centre of the island. More than forty of them are volcanic, and at least twenty are active. The most important of these is the Bromok, which in form is "something like a cone, from the summit of which about a third part, or even more, has been irregularly broken off." From its side irregular masses of mud and sand, "coated with a cake of baked clay like red lava," project. "Imbedded in these mounds are large blocks of lime and iron-stone, also huge black stones, veined like marble, and shining like granite." These, which are scattered on all sides, were probably ejected at the last eruption of the Bromok, which took place a few years ago.

The natives have some strange theories and traditions concerning volcanoes. They believe that the noise which the mountain makes is the voice of some departed gnome, giving utterance to his desire for human flesh. In their holy book it is predicted that in consequence of its volcanic nature, the island of Java will be the first place in the world to take fire at the last day. To this belief, however, a saving clause of great importance is added. The Javanese are not to be burned, but transferred to some safe place until the catastrophe is over. They will then return to the island as its masters—the Dutch, Chinese, and all others who have disputed their possession of it having been disposed of in the fire. Stranger than any of their traditions is the ceremony of blessing the Bromok, which is held regularly once a year, accompanied by great festal rejoicings. The pilgrims who flock to this festival are generally Brahmins of a not very strict type.

The lakes and rivers of Java, though numerous, are generally of insignificant size. In very few cases are the rivers navigable, but they are largely used for purposes of irrigation. The temperature of the island is singularly equable, ranging near the sea level from seventy to ninety degrees. In the higher levels it is more various. There is no snow at any season. Often the loftiest mountain summits are clothed in the coldest weather, with but a thin sheet of hoar frost. In some districts there is a slight miasma, arising, more, perhaps, from the want of proper sanitary precautions than from any unhealthiness of the soil; but, generally speaking, the climate is exceedingly healthy, and favorable to the growth of the produce of temperate latitudes. The flora and fauna are particularly rich and diversified. On the lower lands are found palms, bananas, amaranthaceæ, aroids, euphorbiaceæ, and papillionaceous legumens. Higher up are oaks and laurels, forests of gigantic figs and bamboos, ferns and orchids of almost every variety, and nepenthes. There are more than a hundred species of mammals, including tigers, leopards, bats, monkeys, several families of deer, and a white rhinoceros. Of birds there are nearly one hundred and eighty species. Snipes, stork and herons are found in large quantities on the marshy lands; there are eight species of eagles, and seven of fowls. Besides these, there are partridges, quails, pigeons, pelicans, and a very singular variety of the cuckoo. Fish are plentiful; there is a good supply of oysters, but fresh water fish are generally inferior.

The Javanese are very polite. Their etiquette is strict and elaborate. Whenever a stranger approaches a native who happens to be riding on horseback, the latter immediately dismounts and waits until the traveler has passed by, bowing continually. Peasants leading horses, on catching sight of strangers, "suddenly check their animals, lead them off the main road, and, with hat in hand, stand uncovered" until the travelers have passed. Their respect for office is unbounded; it amounts to positive devotion. "A young chief, son of the regent, was following close upon a deer, when a huntsman, in the act of plunging his kriss into the animal, accidentally inflicted a slight wound on the leg of the young man. As the only alternative left, in order to expiate what in the eyes of the natives is regarded as a dreadful crime, the huntsman immediately withdrew and committed suicide; thus averting, as they believe, the vengeance of Allah from the heads of his family and relatives." They have a system of social visiting, which more than atones for many of their national eccentricities. Visits are always paid in an evening; and if the inmates of any house wish to avoid seeing callers, "the front verandah or reception room, is not lighted, in which case the visit of any but the most intimate friends, would be considered an intrusion." This custom, however, applies mainly to the Dutch colonists; and it might be imitated with great advantage in the homes of Europe.

The language of the Javanese has three dialects, the vulgar, the polite, and the learned. The structure of each is simple. Their literature is abundant, and is generally metrical in its form. It is made up mainly of traditions and romances, but possesses little of the spirit of poetry. There is little originative power in the Javanese mind. Intellectually the people are below the oriental level, as, indeed, the Mohammedans generally are. There is a curious story connected with the Javanese alphabet, which may have some foundation in fact, but which seems to have been devised "to impress the letters on the minds of juvenile pupils." A priest, walking through a forest, lost his kriss. Feeling too fatigued to return for it, he despatched a woodman to seek it for him, while he and his servant sat down to refresh themselves. As the woodman did not return, the priest sent his servant in quest of him. He soon found him, and the two quarreled so violently that both were killed. This story serves as a sort of mnemonic aid to the young Javanese learning their letters:—

Ho no tjo ro ko—He sent them both.
Dho to so wo lo—Who fell out and quarreled.
Po do djo njo—They were equally courageous.
Mo go bo tho dgo—Both were killed.

The Dutch have only acquired their possession by prolonged struggles and a vast outlay. They have yet to reap the harvest. Java provides them with little but the glory of conquest, and an outlet for mercantile enterprise. The country is capable of improvement, but it is too densely populated to hold out the prospect of large remuneration. The temporary occupation of the island by the British between 1811 and 1816 was of incalculable advantage to it. The policy of Sir Stamford Raffles led to many improvements in labor and trade, though his scheme of taxation is open to objection. The rule of the Dutch has been in the main enlightened and salutary. They have a vast responsibility, and one to which they are equal. With the immense resources at their disposal, and with their natural industry, the Javanese ought to rise to the level of European civilization; and with the many facilities which it offers, Java ought to become one of the most fertile fields of travel, and of mercantile labor.

A New Orleans correspondent says:—The New Orleans of to-day and the New Orleans of yore are the same only in name; Louisiana is "rent asunder; the rich men despots and the poor banditti; sloth in the marts and schism within the temple; brawls festering to rebellion;" and the quotation may be aptly continued in relation to that portion of the State held by the confederates—that "weak laws are rotting away in antique sheaths." True, General Butler tried, and partially succeeded in recreating it; and "from the ashes of the old fendal and decrepid carcase," to build up trade and commerce; but blocks and streets of closed stores, the sturdy sentinel pacing to and fro in front of them, and of military offices that were once the residence of the chivalry, the tramp of armed men in blue, the many mourners clothed in "customary suits of solemn black,"—these, and many other evidences are there, that much of the old glory of this Paris of America has passed away. And yet, on a pleasant afternoon may be seen on the promenades and thoroughfares elegantly dressed ladies and fine equipages; you may gaze in the shop windows and find them dressed in holiday attires; and you may step into the St. Charles rotunda, where once people most did congregate, and still find it full of busy life; you may drop into any one or all of the places of amusement that were once in full vogue and find them nightly well attended; you may look in (that's all) at the magnificent saloons or bar-rooms and see many practising at the bar and looking through a glass darkly; but the people who throng all these places are mostly new faces, the old ones having gone into the confederacy or to other lands. Many have gone and are still going to Matamoras; but since the President's last call for "300,000" all males who go there are required to give bonds in the sum of $1000 for their return within thirty days! All sorts of dodges are tried to avoid this, some even shipping as common sailors who never knew "clew-line" from "buntline," or even went to sea on the canal. But it don't work. Nobody can leave the city without a pass or ship goods without a permit.

A WIFE'S REVENGE.—A case of separation is to occupy the forensic talent of Lyons, arising from a most original cause. A husband of colossal strength complains of having been beaten by his wife. It appears that for several months the neighbors of this ill-assorted pair have been disturbed by the cries and moans of the wife, caused by the blows inflicted from the herculean arm of her lord and master. The lady vowed vengeance in words not loud but strong, and thus she fulfilled her purpose: The husband returned one evening, unusually weary, from hunting, dined and drank copiously, immediately after retiring to bed. when he was soon in the arms of Morpheus—dreaming, perhaps, but not of the long packing needle and strong twine which, by the fair hands of his wife, was fast enclosing him, a helpless mass, in the sheets. This preliminary measure taken, the lady, armed with a powerful stick, returned with interest the accumulated blows of past years, till, exhausted by the exertion, she was compelled to pause. After an instant's rest, she made a deep curtsey to her belabored husband, and announced to him her intention of eloping to her parents' residence.

FOR A SORE THROAT.—The best remedy we have found for a sore throat is, on retiring to rest, to rub on the outside a little "volatile liuiment," and swallow slowly a few drops of paregoric, letting it dissolve in the saliva and spread along down the inflamed parts. The liniment is generally sufficient alone. Volatile liniment is simply a mixture of sweet oil and aqua ammonia (called liquid hartshorn.) These are put into a vial and shaken, using such proportions as to form a semi-liquid soap. An ounce or two can be got cheaply at the druggists, and, if tightly corked, it will keep for months. Rub it on with the fingers. We find nothing better than this for soreness of the chest or joints, or for lameness, stiff neck, &c.

THE *Moniteur de l' Armée* announces the death in Paris of Colonel Baron Guiot de la Cour. This officer commenced his career as page to Napoleon the First in 1809, and was named Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Chasseurs on the 12th September, 1848, and Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1852. His father (who died General of Division in 1809, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Wagram) was one of those whose statue was ordered to be erected on the bridge of la Concorde by an Imperial decree, dated the 1st January, 1810. Colonel Phelippeaux, another old soldier of the First Empire, has just died in the 80th year of his age, at Cellettes, in the Loire-et-Cher, of which he was Mayor for the last 20 years.

THE NEWPORT-MARKET REFUGE.—It was stated in the *Times* of the 3d inst., that Mr. Albert D. Sassoon and Mr. S. D. Sassoon, sons of the late Mr. David Sassoon, the eminent Bombay merchant and philanthropist, had expressed their willingness to hand over a sum of £1,000 to Mrs. Gladstone, the founder of the Newport-market Refuge, to aid her in her benevolent exertions on behalf of the London poor. On that occasion we published a letter from the Messrs. Sassoon to Mr. B. Lumley, 22 Sackville-street, in which they state they have been greatly impressed with the account of the destitute London poor given in the *Times* of the 21st ult., and request him to wait on Mrs. Gladstone and explain that they make the donation in the name of their father; that they wish it to form a fund bearing his name, and that they leave to her all further arrangements, her name being an ample assurance that the proper disposition will be made. We now learn that Mrs. Gladstone has accepted the gift on behalf of the charities in which she takes an interest, and expressed her high gratification to the Messrs. Sassoon for the confidence they have placed in her. Mrs. Gladstone has drawn up a plan for the management of the fund, which she has transmitted to Mr. Lumley. In it she proposes that the sum in question, under the name of the "David Sassoon Fund," should be vested in trustees to be applied in the erection of a building in connection with the Newport-market Refuge or with the House of Charity in Soho-square, and that the building should have the name of David Sassoon permanently attached to it. She states that she takes a deep interest in both the charities mentioned, and she believes them to be calculated to help one another and to do great permanent good. She therefore proposes that until the capital sum is employed in building the proceeds shall be applied towards the current expenses of one or both of these institutions. She has also announced to Mr. Lumley that if the Messrs. Sassoon wish it, Mr. Gladstone will become one of the trustees. The plan proposed has met the approval in all respects of the executors of the late Mr. Sassoon, so that the charities above named will at once derive advantage from this munificent gift.

APROPOS DE BOTTES!—A German Journal relates the following story:—The regiment of Prussian Infantry No. 60, while on its return from the Duchies, stopped at Spandau, and some of the men were billeted with a master shoemaker. After they had left to continue their journey an apprentice of the shoemaker found in the room which had been occupied by them a pair of boots, which he naturally supposed had belonged to one of the soldiers. The lad, who had become familiar with his master's guests during their short stay stay, started off at once after the regiment to restore the property to its owner. He overtook the troops, but not being able to find the men he was in search of, he threw the boots on a wagon, with a paper, on which was written, "Will be claimed by their owner." On the apprentice's return to his master he received a beating with a strap for his pains, as the boots he had carried off were found to belong to one of the shoemaker's workmen, who claimed another pair in their stead. The lad, nothing discouraged, at once wrote the following letter to the King:—"Dear Lord and King.—I am a poor apprentice shoemaker, but a great friend of the army, and I shall one day become a valiant soldier myself. I threw a pair of boots on a wagon which followed the regiment No. 60, believing that they belonged to one of the men who had been billeted with us. It turns out that the boots were not the soldier's but one of our workmen's and he calls on me to replace them. Dear Lord and King, I am in great trouble. Try and find out what has become of the boots, and take care to send them back to my comrade." A few days after the municipality of Spandau received by a Cabinet courier the order to inform the apprentice that the King would pay for the boots in question.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—Our cousins across the ocean have a bad and unhandsome habit of thanking God that they are not as other people, especially the wicked Yankees are, in the matter of offence against the moral law. It is a painful fact, that in no country in the world is there so much brutality and outrageous crime as in England. A Liverpool paper furnishes the following specimens of crime in England in the year of our Lord 1864: "The season of Christmas seems to be remarkable for crime and riotous inebriety. At the Bow street police office, London, there were more persons arrested on the 25th than the cells could accommodate, and the extent of dissipation is declared to be unprecedentedly great. At Stafford two men were executed on the 27th for murder. Three men, for the same offence, were under sentence of death at Liverpool; one of whom has been respited. In London, an Italian, named Polioni, in a public-house brawl, killed one man by stabbing him in the abdomen, and dangerously wounding two others. At Brighton, a wretched cripple, without either of his legs, deliberately blew out the brains of a man with whom he had some trumpery quarrel. At Aldershott the body of a man has been found, and it is believed that a murder has been committed. At Chelmsford, Wane, the man who murdered Amelia Blunt, was hanged. At Liverpool thirty cases occupied the coroner's attention in a single day, and in fifteen of these cases the persons were "found dead." Although in the midst of war, when men's passions are fiercely aroused, there is no locality that can match the above.

FRENCH WOMEN.—The early age at which women are subjected to the rudest rural labors, and the wretched hoe, with a handle two feet long, which is their hoe and spade, bows the women's backs prematurely. A French peasant girl of nineteen, in her frock, which falls scarcely below the knee, her wooden clogs, and unwashed sun-brawned face, seems a creature of no sex. As she never washes herself, the various dirt of field and stable and sty coat her limbs above the knee, and with her shapeless habits and toothless mouth make her as unattractive a representative of the sex of syrens as Carlyle would conceive in his foulest imagination.

THE "TULIP-O-MANIA."

"Great is the folly of mankind."—ANCIENT PROVERB.

The student, in turning over the leaves of history, will experience but little difficulty in discovering parallels for the inordinate Wall street gambling of the present hour, as in all ages money has been the cause of the delusion of multitudes. To sketch the progress of one of these delusions is our present purpose, as it will serve to explain to the uninitiated a few of the mysteries of stock-jobbing, of which ladies now-a-days hear so much, and, we trust, know but little.

Of all plants which have obtained notoriety on account of the beauty of their flowers, perhaps Tulips have had the most. Derived from a Turkish word signifying a turban (which it resembles), it was first brought into Europe in 1554; and Conrad Gesner describes it as flourishing in a garden at Augsburg in 1559. Here it may be well to observe that the Turks—who, in other respects, are not very susceptible to the beauties of nature—were the first people who cultivated flowers for ornament and pleasure. From their gardens, therefore, was originally procured the *Tulip*.

The first roots planted in England were brought from Vienna, in 1600, and, until the year 1634, the tulip annually increased in reputation, when it was deemed a proof of want of taste in any man of fortune (particularly in Holland) to be without a collection of them. The mania soon caught the middle and even the humbler classes of society. In fact, the tulip soon became the object of a trade such as is not to be met with in the history of commerce. The rage was at its zenith from 1634 to 1637, when the ordinary industry of the country was laid aside; all grades, from the nobleman to the chimney-sweep, embarked in the business; and, as the epidemic spread, prices, of course, increased. In the year 1635, one hundred thousand florins was paid for forty roots (each florin equivalent to forty-one cents of our currency), being at the rate of $1025 for a single bulb! An industrious author of that period, named Munting, who wrote a folio volume on the subject, has preserved some curious particulars. He tells us that it became necessary to sell them by their weight in *perits*—each perit being less than a grain. A tulip of the species known as *Admiral Liefkin*, weighing 4000 perits, sold for $1804; an *Admiral Van Eyck*, weighing 446 perits, for $516; a *Schilder*, weighing 106 perits, for $662; a *Viceroy*, weighing 400 perits, for $1230; and the most precious of all, a *Semper Augustus*, weighing 200 perits, was considered cheap at $2255! The latter became so scarce, early in 1636, that there were but two of them in all Holland—one at Amsterdam, the other at Haarlem. The former sold for $886, a new carriage, a pair of horses, and a set of harness. For the Haarlem tulip an offer was made of the fee-simple of twelve acres of building land!

At this period so great was the demand for *rare* tulips, that regular marts for their sale were established throughout Holland; but symptoms of gambling and mad speculation soon became apparent. The "*Bulls*" and the "*Bears*" were as active in Holland, three centuries ago, as they are in Wall street this very day. The *Bears* sold roots which they never possessed, and the *Bulls* contracted to purchase tulips which they never received, or even wished to see. They sold "*on time*," and merely required "*a margin*." The bulbs were never delivered, nor ever were meant to be; and when the time expired, the losing party paid the difference between the prices then and at the date the contract was made.

This practice is still perpetuated on the Stock Exchange. Henry Munting, in the year 1636, sold a tilup root for 7000 florins, deliverable in six months; but as prices, in the interval, had fallen, the buyer forfeited his *margin* of ten per cent.; "so that my father (says the son) received seven hundred florins for nothing; but he would much rather have delivered the root itself for seven thousand florins." The stock-jobbers, ever on the alert, dealt largely in them, making use of all the means which they well knew how to employ, to cause fluctuations in prices. At first, as in most similar cases, confidence was high, and everybody made money.

The beginning of this fearful drama passed off with the greatest *eclat*. The wand of the enchanter not only seemed to, but really did, for a time, instantly convert whatever it touched into gold. The credulous adventurer considered that he had discovered a royal road to El Dorado. From the nobleman down to his man-servant and his maid-servant, all dabbled in tulips. In a brief period, some of the poorest people gained mansions and equipages, and figured away as do the "Shoddyites" in the days we live in.

The prices of the essentials and of the luxuries of life rose by degrees, and even houses and lands were sold at ruinously low prices, to enable their owners to speculate. The "Tulip Notary" superseded the Public Notary, and in the smaller towns, where there was no stock exchange, the *Inn* was the principal show-room, and sales were effected over sumptuous dinners. The example of the previously grave, prudent, and ponderous Dutchmen was followed, to a limited extent, both in France and in England.

People who had been absent from Holland, and who had returned in the midst of the mania, were at times led into awkward mistakes by their ignorance. In "Blainville's Travels" there is an amusing instance of this kind:—

"A wealthy merchant, who had prided himself on the rarity of his tulips, received a valuable cargo of merchandise from the Levant. Intelligence of the arrival was brought to him by a sailor, and the merchant, to reward him for the tidings, munificently presented him with a red herring for his breakfast. The sailor had, it appears, a great partiality for onions, and seeing a bulb, like an onion, lying on the desk, he slyly slipped it into his pocket, as a relish for his herring. Clear off with his prize, he proceeded to the dock to eat his breakfast. Hardly had he left, when the merchant missed his valuable *Semper Augustus*, worth three thousand florins! A fruitless search was made for the precious root, and at length some one thought of the sailor. The merchant, with all his clerks, hurried after him, and they found the unconscious tar, quietly sitting on a coil of rope, masticating the last morsel of *his* onion—little dreaming that he had been devouring a meal which would have regaled a whole ship's crew for a year.

The most unfortunate part of the business for the poor sailor was that he remained in prison for several months on a charge of felony!

No less ridiculous is the anecdote of an Englishman who traveled with Mathews. Being in a Dutch garden, he pulled a couple of tulips, on which he wished to make some botanical observations, and put them in his pocket; but he was apprehended as a thief, and obliged, eventually, to pay a considerable sum before he gained his liberty.

At length the bubble burst. The prudent thought that this folly could not last forever, and that somebody must lose fearfully in the end. As this conviction spread, prices fell and never rose again; confidence was lost, and a universal panic prevailed. Mr. Fox had agreed to purchase ten *Semper Augustines* from Mr. Wolf, at four thousand florins each, deliverable in two weeks, and the latter was ready with the bulbs at the appointed time; in the interval, the prices had fallen so low that Mr. Fox refused either to pay the difference or to receive the tulips. Thus defaulters by the hundred were announced day after day; the cry of distress resounded everywhere, and each man accused his neighbor.

Wealthy merchants were reduced to beggary, and many a representative of a noble line saw the fortunes of his house ruined beyond redemption. Many who, for a brief season, had emerged from the humble walks of life, were cast back into obscurity. When the alarm subsided, public meeting were held to restore public confidence; but it was all in vain. No court in Holland would enforce payment, on the ground that the debts contracted in gambling could not be recognized in law. To find a remedy was beyond the power of the Government.

Those who had large stocks on hand were left to bear their loss; those who had made large profits were allowed to keep them. Public credit sustained a terrible shock; the ebbing tide was so violent that it swept everything in its way, and an infinite number of families were overwhelmed with ruin. Nothing was heard but the ravings of disappointment, of grief and despair. Added to all this, the commerce of the country received a blow from which it was many years ere it recovered.

The reader may suppose that there must have been some great virtue in this flower, to have made it so valuable in the eyes of so prudent a people as the Dutch; but the truth is, that it is exceeded in beauty by many other plants. It has not the perfume of the rose, and hardly the beauty of the "sweet sweet-pea," neither is it as enduring as either. However, there are few cultivated bulbs which acquire so many variegations—indeed, for brilliancy and endless combinations of all colors, and of all shades, it is unrivalled. Uncultivated, it is almost of one color; but when weakened by cultivation, it becomes more agreeable to the eye; the petals are then paler, smaller, and more diversified in hue, and the leaves acquire a softer green.

The developement of the different colors is termed the "breaking of the tulip," and several years are required to produce the desired result. By changing the character of the soil, and other processes, they become variegated. To produce them from seed, five to twenty years are requisite to ascertain their quality. But this masterpiece of culture, the more beautiful it turns, grows so much the weaker, so that it can scarcely be transplanted or even kept alive. However, in estimating the excellence of a particular root, the florist is not so much guided by beauty of form and color as by its rarity; and sorts which formerly realized great prices on account of their scarcity have been neglected when they became more abundant.

The following lines may therefore be considered more truthful than poetical:—

> "For brilliant tints to charm the eye,
> What plant can with the Tulip vie?
> Yet no delicious scent it yields,
> To cheer the garden or the fields.
> Vainly in gaudy colors dressed,
> 'Tis rather gazed on than caressed.'"

Yet the author of the valuable "Treatise on Florists' Flowers" considers that its cultivation is one of the most fascinating and pleasing pursuits imaginable, and that, when "the tulip-o-mania has fairly got hold of any one, it sticks to him like the skin on his back, and remains with him the rest of his life." He instances a Mr. Davey, as being in his seventy-fifth year, in whose breast the fancy for tulips was so predominant that, in the fall of 1842, he was induced to part with one hundred sovereigns for a single bulb of the *Byblomen* class, distinguished as the "*Fanny Kemble*."

This precious gem, or loveliest of modern tulips, was the envy and admiration of all the amateurs who had the good fortune to see it. "The *stem* is firm and elastic; the *foliage* full and broad, of a lively green; the *cup* large, and of the finest form; the *white* pure, and free from stains; the *petals* beautifully marked, and the *feathering* uniform and elegant. It preserves its *shape* to the last, the outer leaves not sinking from the inner; in a word, it is the finest bulb of its class, and the best that has ever been produced in the British Isles." From all our researches on the subject, it would seem as if every change Nature is capable of forming was included in the radiant colors and in the profusion of the tints of the tulip.

Incredible as it may appear, the passion for the flower from which the mania arose, still continues to influence the floriculturists of Holland, who, doubtless, are the best bulb growers in the world. Even in England, in our own day, a rare tulip will produce more money than an oak; and if a black one could be found, its price would be fabulous! A few years ago, a moderate collection of choice bulbs could not be had in London under one thousand pounds!

In the catalogue of an Amsterdam florist, recently published, we (in a list of two hundred and fifty) were unable to find any of the names given in this article; the "*Rafael*" was the most expensive in the list—but the price was only fifty dollars per hundred! The scarcer varieties are not, we presume, included in trade catalogues.—*Home Journal.*

HOME LIFE.—The *People's Journal of Health* says: "Even as the sunbeam is composed of millions of minute rays, the home light must be constituted of little tenderness, kindly looks, sweet laughter, gentle words, and loving counsels. It must not be like the torch-blaze of unnatural excitement, which is easily quenched; but like the serene, chastened light which burns as safely in the east wind as in the stillest atmosphere. Let each bear the other's burden the while; let each cultivate mutual confidence, which is a gift capable of increase and improvement, and soon it will be found that kindliness will spring up on every side, displacing constitutional unstability and want of mutual knowledge, even as we have seen sweet violets and primroses dispelling the gloom of the gray searock. Such a life is worthy to be lived—such a home well worthy of the name; and it is by no means beyond the reach of any who will earnestly and truly seek it. Yet it comes only through loving watchfulness, not on the part of one alone of the family number, but through the kindly contribution of all; an interest of each in the other, and a determined purpose of all to secure the greatest degree of happiness by the exercise of patience, gentleness and forbearance, with the consciousness that as all are imperfect, so all require the virtues of humility and charity."

THE *Charivari* publishes a woodcut in which 1864 is giving instructions to 1865, both represented under the guise of young women. In front of them is to be seen a tremendously fat Prussian soldier walking about with great self-complacency. "If that customer," says 1864, "should call for anything, be sure not to serve him, for ever since I have been here he has done nothing but help himself."

SMOKING: IS IT INJURIOUS OR NOT?

The following article, penned by sound authority, is on an interesting subject, and will be read with avidity by even those who eschew tobacco. It will alarm some people and enlighten more. Whether its statements and conclusions be correct or otherwise, we leave to the experience and judgment of our readers:

I am quite confident that neither consumption nor bronchitis in the chronic form could be induced primilarly by 'smoking. Moreover, the statements to the effect that tobacco smoke causes specific diseases, such as insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, apoplexy, organic diseases of the heart, cancer and consumption, and chronic bronchitis, have been made without any sufficient evidence or reference to facts; all such statements are devoid of truth, and can never accomplish any good object.

As the human body is maintained alive and in full vigor by its capacity, within certain well-defined limits, to absorb and apply oxygen; as the process of oxidation is most active and most required in those periods of life when the structures of the body are attaining their full development; and, as tobacco smoke possesses the power of arresting such oxidation, the habit of smoking is most deleterious to youth, causing in them impairment of growth, premature manhood and physical degradation.

That which smoking effects, either as a pleasure or a penalty on a man, it inflicts on any national representation of the same man; and, taking it all in all, stripping from the argument the puerilities and exaggerations of those who claim to be the professed antagonists of the practice, it is fair to say that, in the main, smoking is a luxury which any nation of natural habits would be better without. The luxury is not directly fatal to life, but its use conveys to the mind of man, who looks upon it calmly, the unmistakable idea of physical degradation. I do not hesitate to say that if a community of youths of both sexes, whose progenitors were finely formed and powerful, were to be trained to the early practice of smoking, and if marriage were to be confined to the smokers, an apparently new and a physically inferior race of men and women would be bred up. Of course, an experiment is impossible as we live; for many of our fathers do not smoke, and scarcely any of our mothers, and thus, to the credit of our women chiefly, be it said, the integrity of the race is fairly preserved. With increasing knowledge we may hope that the same integrity will be further sustained; but still, the fact of what tobacco can do in its extreme action is not the less to be forgotten, for many evils are maintained because their full and worst effects are hidden from the sight.

The ground on which tobacco holds so firm a footing is, that of nearly every luxury it is the least expensive. It is innocuous as compared with alcohol; it does infinitely less harm than opium; it is in no sense worse than tea; and by the side of high living, altogether contrasts most favorably. A thorough smoker may or may not be a hard drinker; but there is one thing he never is—a glutton; indeed, there is no cure for gluttony, and all its train of certain and fatal evils, like tobacco. The friends of tobacco will add to these remarks that their "friendly weed" is sometimes not only the least hurtful of luxuries, but the most reasonable. They will tell of the quiet which it brings to the overwrought body, and to the irritable and restless mind. The error is transparent and universal; and universal error is practical truth; for, in their acceptation, tobacco is a remedy for evils that lie deeper than its own, and as a remedy it will hold its place until those are removed. The poor savage from whom we derive "tobac," found in the weed some solace to his time. The type of the savage, extant in modern civilised life, still vacuous and indolent, finds "tobac" the time-killer; while the overworked man discovers in the same agent a quietus which his exhaustion having once tasted, rarely forgets, but asks for it again and again. Thus, on two sides of human nature we see the source of the demand for tobacco, and until we can equalise labor, and remove the call for an artificial necessity of an artificial life, tobacco will hold its place with this credit to itself—that, bad as it is, it prevents the introduction of agents that would be infinitely worse.

BRIDESMAIDS.—Next to being a bride herself, every youg lady likes to be a bridesmaid. Wedlock is thought by a very large proportion of the blooming sex to be contagious, and, much to the credit of their courage, fair spinsters are not at all afraid of catching it. So far as official conduct is concerned, when you have seen one bridesmaid you have seen the whole fascinating tribe. Their leading duty seems to be to treat the bride as "a victim led with garlands to the sacrifice." They consider it necessary to exhort her to "cheer up." Her fair assistants provide themselves with pungent essences, lest she should faint at the "trying moment," which, between you and us, she has no more idea of doing than she has of dying. It is true she sometimes tells them that she "feels as if she would sink into the earth," and they respond, "Poor dear," and apply the smelling bottle; but she goes through her nuptial martyrdom with great fortitude, nevertheless. In nine cases out of ten the bridegroom is more "flustered" than the fragile and lovely creature at his side; but nobody thinks of pitying him, poor fellow! If one of the groomsmen does recommend him to take a glass of wine before the ceremony, to steady his nerves, the advice is given superciliously—as who should say, "What a spoony you are, old fellow!" Bridesmaids may be considered as brides in what lawyers call the "incohate" or incipient state. They are looking forward to that day of triumphant weakness when it shall be their turn to be "poor, dear creatured," and otherwise sustained and supported, as the law of nuptial pretences directs. Let us hope they may not be disappointed.

THE GERMANS AND THE MULLER AFFAIR.—The *Kreuz Zeilung* of Berlin has not yet done with the Muller affair. It has published another article, more than three columns in length, on this subject. The concluding words of the article sufficiently characterize the value of it. They run thus:—"And now one thing in conclusion. What a sad illustration of the genuine constitutional monarchy is it that the 'ruler' of about 200,000,000 of the human race is unable, even upon the petition of the princes most nearly related to her, and though the most serious doubts are urged upon her—is unable, we say, to keep the rope from the neck of a poor German journeyman tailor, for so brief a period as three or four days."

MADRID.—One of the signs of the times is the formation of a central committee in Madrid, consisting of young, active priests, who are about making an appeal to their colleagues in the provinces in order to combat the intolerance of the old Catholic part, and defend the principles of modern progress.—*U. A.*

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE ASSESSOR OF THE CITY AND County of San Francisco respectfully calls the attention of Tax-payers to the following provisions of the Revenue Laws of the State:

Statues of 1862, page 57.—Between the first Monday in February and the second Monday in March, in each year, every person, corporation, association, company, or firm, owning, claiming, or having any interest in, or having the possession, charge or control, of any real estate, or any personal property, in said County, shall deliver to the City and County Assessor, at his office, a statement under oath, of all the real estate or personal property within the County owned or claimed by such person, firm, corporation, association or company, or which is in the possession, or under the control of such person, firm, corporation, association or company, the cash value of all personal property, and a description thereof, under the following classification and definition (vide Act, also printed form of statement, which can be obtained at the Assessor's office.

Statutes of 1857, page 335, Section 29.—At the same time and in the same manner as the other lists of property herein required are given, each and every person shall deliver, under oath, to the Assessor, a similar list of all the real estate, improvements on lands and personal property, which corporation, association, or company, of which he is President, Cashier, Treasurer, Secretary, he and the firm of which he is a member, and the Trustees, or Managing Agent, owns, claims, or has charge, possession, or control of, in any other country in the State, which he does not of his personal knowledge know has been assessed in such other county for that year, which list shall particularly describe each tract of land, and each city or town lot, contained therein, so that the same may be found and known by such description; and all vessels, steamers, or other water craft; and shall also specify each and all deposits, if any, and persons with whom such deposit or deposits are made, and the place or places in which the same may be found, unless he shall have included all such money and gold dust in the list of property in his county which it shall be lawful to do. and shall also specify the kind and nature of all other personal property in such county, belonging to or under the charge, control, or in the possession of him or them.

Statutes of 1862, page 266.—If any person shall wilfully make, or give, under oath or affirmation, a false list of his, her, or their taxable property under his, her or their control, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished therefor as is by law provided for the punishment of perjury; and any property wilfully concealed, removed, transferred or misrepresented, by the owner or agent thereof, to evade taxation, shall, upon discovery, be assessed at ten times the amount of tax, for the year, which would otherwise have been assessed upon it, and fifty per cent. of the amount of such additional tax when collected, shall be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish the information which reveals the property so concealed, transferred, removed or misrepresented and the remaining fifty per cent., after deducting the usual per centage for collecting, shall be paid into the Treasury, for the benefit of the Common School Fund of the State.

Printed copies of the form of Statement will be furnished on application at the Assessor's office, City Hall
WM. B. WHEATON, Assessor.
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Whether occupied as Dwellings or Stores.

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Von Leopold Jacoby.

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Die Blumen und Gräser in Feld und Au
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Vom Städtchen die Glocken lauten dazu;
In einsam dämmernden Schweigen
Halten die Felder Mittagsruh,
Die Lerchen nur singen und steigen.

In weißen Nebeln stäubt die Chaussee;
Es glitzern an Laub und Rinde
Die Silberpappeln der Baumallee,
Es rascheln die Blätter im Winde.

Sie rascheln und zischeln so heimlich vertraut,
Ein wundersames Wehen!
Mir will noch heute der flüsternde Laut
Nicht aus der Seele gehen.

Schau! Aus dem Städtchen ziehen heran
Viel muntere Gesellen,
Sie woll'n einem jungen Wandersmann
Das Abschiedsgeleite stellen.

Sie führen ihn unter Scherzen heraus,
Der singt wohl lüstige Weisen,
Doch schaut es im Innern nicht lustig aus
Bei seinem ersten Reisen.

Und sie sprechen ihm Trost und trinken auch,
Sich Trost für die Abschiedsstunden;
Sie haben nach altem Wandersbrauch
An die Flaschen Tücher gebunden.

Und wie sie mit letztem Gruß und Kuß
Von ihm jetzt Abschied nehmen,
Und er allein nun weiter muß,
Er will sich der Rührung schämen;

Und er bleibet fest und schaut sich nicht um
Und schreitet schnell von hinnen;
Doch im Gesichte da zuckt es stumm,
Und heimlich die Thränen rinnen.

Und wie sie alle erwartend steh'n
Und blicken nach ihm hinüber,
So weit nur die Augen können gehn,
Da tönt es verhallend herüber.

Es ist ein einfach altes Lied,
Schon Tausende hörten es singen;
Doch wird es ewig in jedes Gemüth
Mit tiefer Wehmuth dringen:

'Naus, 'naus, 'naus und 'naus,
Zum Städtlein muß ich 'naus,
Es wird mir im Herzen so weh, so weh,
Wer weiß, wann ich jemal dich wiederseh,
Da ich nun von dir mit Leiden
Muß scheiden. —

Fort, fort, fort und fort,
Von all den Lieben fort,
Und könnt ich auch immer daheim mich freun;
Es muß da draußen noch anders sein,
Muß jetzt mein Glück probiren,
Marschiren! —

'Naus, 'naus, 'naus und 'naus,
Ins weite Land hinaus,
Hab' immer so gern in die Welt gewollt,
Und nun, da ich heute wandern sollt'
Will's mir so trübe scheinen,
Muß weinen! —

(Für den „Hebrew.")

Jüdische Egyptische Denkmäler.

III.

Die Herrschaft der Semiten in Unterägypten erreicht politisch ihr Ende, als tapfere Pharaonen an der Spitze der achtzehnten thebanischen Dynastie sich ernannten und in mehreren kriegerischen Zügen, von denen die Denkmäler ausdrücklich Erwähnung thun, das Joch der Fremden mit einem Male abschüttelten. Thanis, der Hauptheerd der semitischen Fremdherrschaft, wurde zu Wasser und zu Lande angegriffen, von den Aegyptern erobert und sehr bald wurden die Unterdrückten zu Unterdrükkern der fremdländischen Bevölkerung des östlichen Deltalandes, deren Spuren sich bis auf den heutigen Tag deutlich erkennbar in denselben Theilen des unterägyptischen Küstenlandes erhalten haben.

Es beginnt von da an eine Glanzperiode der ägyptischen Geschichte, welche das neunzehnte Jahrhundert vor unserer Zeitrechnung erfüllt. Die ägyptischen Heere drangen in Palestina ein, zogen auf der großen Königstraße über Gaza und Megiddo bis zu den Ufern des Euprath und Tigris, legten Babel und Ninive jährlichen Tribut auf, und die Pharaonen errichteten ihre letzten Siegessäulen an der Grenze der Landschaft Armenien, da wo der Himmel, wie die hieroglyphischen Texte melden, auf seinen vier Stützen ruht. Die zahllosen ägyptischen Inschriften, welche Tempel- und Gräberwände an den Ufern des Niles bedecken, können nicht genug von den Siegen über Asien erzählen, welche gleichsam als Strafgericht für das ehemalige semitische Fremdenjoch angesehen wurden. Tausende von Gefangenen führten die Aegypter aus Vorderasien nach Memphis und Theben weg, um hier in diesen Hauptstädten des ägyptischen Reiches in schwerer Frohne jene riesigen Tempelbauten aufzurichten, welche noch heute, wie unzerstörbar die Bewunderung und das gerechte Staunen der Reisenden auf sich ziehen. Abbildungen zeigen uns jene Gefangenen unter Andern am Bau thebanischer Tempel beschäftigt; sie holen Wasser herbei, um den Lehm zu befeuchten, kneten denselben, bilden daraus in Holzformen die Ziegel, breiten sie zum Trocknen an der Sonne aus, tragen sie in Bürden an den Bauplatz und führen endlich die Wände und Mauern des Tempels daraus auf. Alles unter der Aufsicht ägyptischer Beamten, welche mit Stöcken bewaffnet in faullenzender Stellung die gefangenen Arbeiter bewachen. Jede einzelne Handlung wird durch besondere Inschriften erläutert, die Arbeiter selber bezeichnet als „die Gefangenen," welche der König zu den Tempelbauten herangezogen hat.

Aegyptens Macht wuchs zusehend; das Nilland, bis südwärts hinauf gen Meroe, füllte sich mit Prachtbauten — da folgte auf das zuletzt herrschende Königshaus eine neue Dynastie, die neunzehnte, an deren Spitze als Gründer König Ramses I. steht, um die Mitte des fünfzehnten Jahrhunderts vor unserer Zeitrechnung. Unter der 66jährigen Regierung seines Enkels, des gleichnamigen zweiten Ramses, dessen Regierungsantritt gegen 1400 fällt, erscheint der erste monumentale Hinweis auf die Berichte der Heiligen Schrift. Ramses II., welcher sich ebensosehr durch Eroberungszüge im Auslande, vor allen gegen das damals mächtige und benachbarte Culturvolk der Hethiter (Chetiter) in Canaan, mit welchen bereits Abraham in den freundschaftlichsten Verbindungen stand, sowie durch seine Maßregeln zum Schutze Aegyptens gegen Einfälle von Norden her, sich auszeichnete, gründete, nach den urkundlichen Nachrichten der Denkmäler im östlichen Deltalande eine Kette von Bollwerken, von Pelusium an bis nach Heliopolis hin. Zu den befestigten Plätzen gehörten vor allem zwei Burgen, von denen die eine als die Stadt des Ramses, nach dem Namen des Königs, die andere als Pachtrim bezeichnet wird; beide in dem heutigen Wadi Tumilut gelegen, in der Nähe des Süßwasserkanals, welcher den Nil mit dem Rothen Meere in Verbindung setzt. Dem Bibelkundigen werden bei den ägyptischen Namen dieser Städte, Ramses und Pachtum auf der Stelle die Worte der heiligen Urkunde in das Gedächtniß zurückgerufen werden (2. B. Mos., I., II.) „Und sie bauten dem Pharao die Städte Pithom und Ramses als Vorrathsstädte." Die hebräische Urkunde nannte den Erbauer der in ihrer ägyptischen Schreibung genau übertragenen Städte Pityom und Ramses, den König Ramses II., einfach Pharao, ohne Zusatz eines Namens. Die häufige Anwendung dieses Wortes in der Heiligen Schrift auf verschiedene Könige der ägyptischen Geschichte, macht von vorn herein die Annahme wahrscheinlich, daß wir es hier mit einem bloßen Titel zu thun haben, und das bestätigen in der That die Denkmäler in der schlagensten Weise. Eine ganz gewöhnliche Bezeichnung des Königs auf den ägyptischen Monumenten ist nämlich im oberägyptischen Dialekt „Per-aa," im unterägyptischen „Pher-ao," wörtlich soviel als „das große Haus," oder das „hohe Haus" bedeutend, ganz analog dem bekannten Titel morgenländischer Fürsten „die hohe Pforte," „das hohe Haus" u. s. w.

„Das hohe Haus" oder der Pharao des Druckes, unter welchem Moses geboren und erzogen ward, ist demnach unzweifelhaft der 66 Jahre regierende zweite Ramses, welcher nach den Ergebnissen der neuesten chronologischen Untersuchungen wie bemerkt in der ersten Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts vor unserer Zeitrechnung über Aegypten herrschte und zur Vermehrung der Bedrückung der Kinder Israel jene beide Städte, angeblich zu Vorrathsstädte aufbauen ließ.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Reminiszenzen.

Von Dr. Ad. Jellinek.

In den Apartements des Kaisers Nikolaus harrte der Adjutant N. der Befehle seines Gebieters, als die Thüre geöffnet wurde und der neue Leibarzt Sr. Majestät, der Staatsrath X. eintrat. Kaum hatte der Blick Beider sich begegnet, und ein Gefühl, gemischt von Befangenheit und Traulichkeit regte sich in ihren Herzen. Es entstand ein Gespräch über gleichgültige Dinge, das allmählich an Wärme zunahm, so daß der Adjutant dem Arzt zu einem Dejeneur auf den anderen Tag zu sich lud. Der Staatsrath legte seine Galauniform an, schmückt sich mit seinen Orden und fuhr am andern Morgen nach dem Palais des kaiserlichen Adjutanten, in der Meinung, dort eine größere Gesellschaft anzutreffen; doch sein Wirth war allein. Es wurde servirt, man sprach über Dies und Jenes, als N. ein Glas Champagner nahm und leise vor sich „le-chajim" sagte. „Le chhajim towim" erwiederte der Gast und sofort sprangen Beide von ihren Sitzen auf und stürzten einander in die Arme.

Sie waren nämlich Beide jüdischer Abstammung und von ihrer frühesten Jugend der griechischen Kirche übergeben worden. Bei ihrem ersten Zusammentreffen im kaiserlichen Palaste wurden sie gegenseitig von einem gewissen Ausdruck der Physiognomie betroffen, dieser Ueberraschung mochten sie aber keine Worte geben, bis die jüdische Toastparole „le-chajim" den Bann des Schweigens von selbst brach. Was sie sich erzählten, nachdem sie einander ihre gemeinsame Abkunft gestanden hatten, ist nicht weiter bekannt geworden; nur das ist gewiß, daß der Adjutant seinem Stammgenossen die Versicherung gab, sehr oft seine einflußreiche Stellung zum Besten der Juden benutzt und manches Unheil von denselben abgewandt zu haben.

Wien, im Januar 1865. — In einer der zum Leopoldstädter neuen Israelitischen Tempelgebäude gehörigen Lokalitäten hielt vor einigen Tagen Dr. Mühsam einen Vortrag über das von Mirabeau im Jahre 1787 herausgegebene Werk über „Moses Mendelsohn und die politische Reform der Juden." Der Vortragende beginnt mit einer Schilderung der geistigen Bewegung des vorigen Jahrhunderts und verließ sodann die bedeutendsten Stellen des Buches. Im ersten Theile desselben wird von Mirabeau über die Bedeutung Mendelssohn als Mensch, Philosoph und Schriftsteller hingewiesen und zur Uebersetzung seiner Schriften in's Französische aufgefordert. Im zweiten Theile wiederlegt der Verfasser in schlagenster Weise die gegen die Juden, namentlich in einem Werke Eisenmengers erhobenen ungerechten Beschuldigungen, so wie die gegen ihre Gleichberechtigung gerichteten Argumente, bespricht zum Schluß die 1753 in England bezüglich der Juden erlassene Naturalisationsbill, und weis't die nachtheiligen Folgen einer Zurücknahme derselben, wie sie von einigen Glaubensfanatikern vorgeschlagen, für England nach. Sodann auf den Verfasser, Mirabeau selbst übergehend, charakterisirt ihn der Vortragende in beredten Worten als gewaltigen Vorkämpfer für die Rechte der Menschheit im Allgemeinen und insbesondere für die Juden, und schließt mit der Bemerkung, daß die Juden die Wiedererlangung ihrer bürgerlichen und politischen Rechte, wenn auch nicht ganz, so doch zum großen Theile Mirabeau zu verdanken hätten.

(Wir haben bereits Schritte gethan, um in den Besitz des seltenen und höchst interessanten Werkes zu gelangen, und werden, falls solche gelingen, Auszüge aus demselben bringen. — Die Red.)

Hamburg. — Der Mainzer „Israelit" erzählt folgenden Zug wahren Edelmuths aus unserer Stadt: Ein vor dem Dannenthore wohnender Photograph hatte die Miethe nicht bezahlen können und war daher gerichtsseitig auf Verkauf seiner sämmtlichen Effekten erkannt worden. Gestern fand die Auktion statt, in welcher man zum allgemeinen Erstaunen Herrn S. Kalman als eifrigen Bieter bemerkte. Das Räthsel löste sich bald dahin, daß der Genannte im Auftrage eines durch seinen großartigen Wohlthätigkeitssinn bereits anderweitig bekannten hiesigen Bürgers handelte. Kurz vor Beginn der Auktion erhielt Herr Kalman, der in der Nachbarschaft des Photographen wohnt, eine Karte von Herrn J. J. Jaffe, (einem Israeliten) wodurch er von diesem, der den traurigen Fall erfahren hatte, ermächtigt wurde, für 200 Banko Mark Sachen anzukaufen und dem Photographen einzuhändigen. Herr Kalman erfüllte mit freudigem Herzen diesen Auftrag, indem er Betten und sonstige Effekten für den Bedrängten erstand.

Reggio, (Italien). — Der hiesige Rabbiner G. Lattes, hat in seinem Kalender auf das Jahr 5625 eine Statistik der jüdischen Gemeinden in Italien und ihren Rabbinen gegeben, welche der „Eduk. Isr." wiederholt und aus der wir folgende übersichtliche Notizen ziehen. Allerdings ist diese statistische Tabelle noch sehr unvollkommen, was schon daraus hervorgeht, daß die Bevölkerung der einzelnen Gemeinden nur in runden Zahlen angegeben wird. Der Verfasser wünscht und bittet, daß ihm ganz genaue Mittheilungen gemacht werden, die ihm den Stoff zu einer durchaus vollständigen Statistik für das nächste Jahr liefern würden. Es werden im ganzen 66 Gemeinden angeführt, von denen 20 in Piemont, 5 in der Lombardei, 10 in Venezien, 5 in Toskana, 20 in der Emilia, 4 in den Marken, 1 in der Provinz Rom, 1 in beiden Sizilien; 21 derselben haben gar kein geistliches Oberhaupt. Außer denselben sind aber in je wenigen Familien Israeliten noch an vielen Orten zerstreut. Die Gesammtzahl wird auf 44,130 angegeben. Aus der Tabelle ersehen wir, daß die größte Gemeinde in Triest existirt und auf 5,000 Seelen geschätzt wird. Ihr zunächst steht Rom mit 4490 Seelen und Livorno mit 4340; darauf folgt Benedig mit 2500. Eine Bevölkerung von 2000 Seelen zählen Florenz, Mantua, Modena, Turin. Dann faßt Ferrara 1600, Ancona 1500 und Verona 1400. Die übrigen Gemeinden nehmen nun nach und nach geringere Zahlen an bis zu 50 Seelen, deren 6 aufgezählt werden, doch haben auch 2 nur 40. Wir erwähnen jedoch noch einiger bekannten Gemeinden, wie Alessandria mit 800, Bologna mit 650, Casale mit 700, Genua mit 250, Mailand mit 600, Neapel mit 350, Nizza 120, Padua mit 600, Parma mit 280, Pisa mit 800, Vercelli mit 600 Seelen. — In der Einleitung zu der gedachten statistischen Tabelle wird mit großer Betrübniß über die tiefe Lethargie geklagt, in welche seit langer Zeit die Israeliten Italiens versunken seien. Sie, die in früheren Jahrhunderten an der Spitze der jüdischen Literatur gestanden, sind jetzt so theilnamlos, daß auch die kleinste italienische, das Judenthum betreffende Schrift aus Mangel an jeglichem Absatz, nicht einmal ein Katechismus zu erscheinen vermag. Es werden recht werthvolle Manuskripte neuerer israelitischer Authoren aufgeführt, die deßhalb im Pulte liegen bleiben müssen. Wenn wir bedenken, daß sich seit Gründung des neuen italienischen Königthums an vielen Orten Israeliten so hervorthun, daß sie in großer Zahl zu städtischen und Staatsämtern erwählt und ernannt werden und Auszeichnungen erhalten, so können wir den obigen Zustand nur daraus erklären, daß der Indifferentismus in den beiden Extremen der stabilen Orthodoxie und der Religionslosigkeit gepflegt wird, während es an der gesunden, in Bildung und Religiosität zugleich fortschreitenden Masse zwischen jenen beiden Gegensätzen fehlt. Wie consequent unser König und die Staatsregierung vom Geiste der Gleichberechtigung beseelt sind, geben sich immer wiederholende Ernennungen und Auszeichnungen kund, welche durch die officielle Zeitung veröffentlicht werden. Darüber in diesem Blatte zu berichten, erscheint kaum noch nothwendig. So erhielten jüngst die Brüder G. G. Levy und A. A. Levy die Baronswürde für sich und ihre Nachkommen. Es ist ganz gut, daß auch Namen wie Levy baronisirt werden, da sich z. B. in Deutschland noch immer viele sich solcher Namen schämen und sie in mannigfaltigster Weise umwandeln. — (A. Z. d. J.)

Turin, 31. Dez. — Man hat hier Nachrichten aus Rom erhalten, denen zufolge dort die Verfolgungen gegen Juden in aller Stille fortgesetzt werden und die desfalls erhobenen werdenden Beschwerden gar nicht in die Oeffentlichkeit bringen. Wieder ist am 12ten Dezember ein Judenkind von 8 Jahren, ohne daß dessen arme Eltern nur darum gefragt worden seien, von einem mit den Pfaffen eng verbündeten Handwerker als sein Adoptivkind in's Haus genommen und getauft worden. Der betreffende Akt wurde ganz stillschweigend aufgesetzt und den verzweifelnden Eltern wurde mit Ausweisung gedroht, wenn sie die Sache in die Oeffentlichkeit bringen würden. Zweien Juden, welche außerhalb des Ghetto in der Via de Pastini auf fremden Namen Handel trieben, wurden am 18. d. M. das Gewölbe von der Polizei gänzlich ausgeleert, ohne daß man ihnen weitere Rede gestanden. Die Juden haben in Rom Niemanden, der sich ihrer Sache annähme; Graf Sartiges, der französische Gesandte hört keine Klage derselben an. Der dortige jüdische Gemeindevorstand wird von der Regierung nur geduldet, hat aber gar kein Recht, Beschwerden zu führen, und kein hoher Beamter empfängt einen jüdischen Gemeindevertreter in Angelegenheiten seiner Gemeinde. So handelt die päpstliche Regierung im Jahre des Heils 1864!

Wien im Januar. — Der Unterstützungs-Verein für israelitische Studenten hielt im vorigen Monat seit seinem dreijährigen Bestande die erste Generalversammlung. Von 120 Mitgliedern waren nur 14 erschienen, die einen aus 7 Mitgliedern bestehenden Vorstand zu wählen hatten. Sie wählten 6 von den bisher fungirenden Vorstehern und statt des Herrn Moritz u. Königswarter, den Hrn. Dr. Schiffmann. Die Anträge, die Schüler der Handelsakademie und der Akademie der bildenden Künste mit unter diejenigen einzubeziehen, welche vom Vereine Unterstützung erhalten, wurde einstimmig abgelehnt.

Der „Köln. Ztng." wird aus Amsterdam geschrieben: Bei dem jetzt hier tagenden Internationalen Congreß hatte ein hier ansäßiger Spießbürger, der Gurken und andere Gemüse in Blechbüchsen zum Export einmacht und als Nebengeschäft auch die Herausgabe einer ultramontanen Zeitung „de Tjid" (die Zeit) im Sinne Louis Veuillot's betreibt, den Wunsch, als Redner aufzutreten, und in der That debutirte derselbe bei der Debatte über „christliche Kunst" in öffentlicher Sitzung mit der feierlichen Proklamation, daß „Menschen, die nicht Christen sind, überhaupt keine Menschen sind."

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The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 5625 (1865).

AGENCIES.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business ppertaining to THE HEBREW:

VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—Jacob Kaplan, Esq.
AUSTIN, N. T.—A. E. Shannon, Esq.
MARYSVILLE—Raphael Katz, Esq.
GRASS VALLEY—Jacob Marks, Esq.
SACRAMENTO—Charles Dohn, Esq.
STOCKTON—Kierski Bros.
NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

PURIM—THE FEAST OF ESTHER.

On Sunday evening next, the 12th of March, will be ushered in the Festival of Purim, on which occasion the Book of Esther will be read in the synagogues. The Hebrew month is called *Adar*, in which the Festival happens. It is not as one of the three festivals commanded in the Bible, but one of Feasting and Rejoicing, as well as Thanksgiving to the Almighty God, for His Divine interposition on that memorable occasion. The thirteenth day of Adar is held as a fast day, called the Fast of Esther, in commemoration of the fast instituted by Queen Esther. The fourteenth day of Esther is a day of rejoicing, called *Purim*, in memory of the great deliverance of our people from the cruel hands of the wicked Haman, who had appointed this day for the destruction of all the Jews in the Kingdom of Persia—but by the agency of Mordecai and Esther, through the mercy of an All-Seeing Providence, this day, instead of being a day of sorrow and grief to the Children of Israel, became a day of Joy and Thanksgiving. In the evening of the thirteenth and in the morning of the fourteenth of Adar, the Book of Esther is read in the synagogues from a written roll of parchment, which is called *Megilla*. The day is celebrated with feasting and rejoicing, also gifts are interchanged, and alms are given to the poor, as is stated in the Book of Esther: "Ye shall make them days of feasting and rejoicing, sending presents one to another, and distributing gifts to the poor." The fifteenth day of Adar is called *Shushan-Purim*. This is also held as a day of feasting and merry-making, but the *Megilla* is not read on this day.

The history of the elevation of Esther to the throne of Persia, is one of the most entertaining and instructive of the histories of the Bible. Ahasuerus, King of Persia, elevated the Jewish captive to his throne, and guided by Esther's wisdom flourished as one of the greatest of Eastern monarchs. A domestic trouble caused by the refusal of his wife Vashti, the reigning queen, led to a divorce and dethronement. On this event the King fell into a state of despondency, and in order to divert his melancholy and induce him to think the less of Vashti, his nobles came to him, requesting his Majesty to make choice of another Queen. A number of young virgins were selected, and placed in elegant apartments in the palace, and underwent a six months' preparation with odors and rich perfumes. From among these the King of Persia should make his choice for his future Queen. The winning beauty and superior elegance of Esther gained the love of the King, and he immediately advanced her to the throne of Persia. She was indeed a most beautiful maiden, an orphan of the tribe of Benjamin, brought up by her cousin Mordecai, who was himself a descendant of those who had been brought captive to Babylon; and as he constantly attended at the palace gate, seems to have been one of the King's porters. Mordecai in this position had the opportunity of learning day by day how it fared with his beautiful cousin, who remained dutiful to him, though now placed in so lofty a position as Queen of Persia. Esther, however, did not find favor in the eyes of the King's prime minister, Haman, who instituted a series of petty persecutions against her and her relative Mordecai, culminating in an order to hang the latter on a gallows one hundred and fifty feet high, which Haman had erected in his palace court yard.

About this time a conspiracy was entered into by two of the King's attendants which was discovered by Mordecai, who communicated the same to the Queen, and the conspirators were tried, and being found guilty, were executed. The whole transaction was registered in the State records, and one night the King, being unusually wakeful, called for the records, and inquired: "What has been done for Mordecai?" And, "Who was without in waiting?" The King was then informed that Haman had just entered the court-gate, upon which the King immediately sent for him, and asked him what honor and dignity should be conferred on one who had, with the most loyal zeal and affection, distinguished his fidelity to his loyal master. Haman's good opinion of himself, in his highly elevated station, had conceit enough to apply this princely favor to himself, and accordingly said: "Let the royal apparel be brought out, which the King useth to wear, and the horse which the King rideth upon, and the royal crown which is set upon the King's head—let them be delivered to one of the King's most noble princes, to array the man whom the King delighteth to honor—thus leading him, and proclaiming his loyalty through the high streets of Shushan." The King instantly replied to Haman: "Make haste. Do you take the apparel and the horse, and do even to Mordecai, the Jew, that sitteth at the gate, and let nothing fail of all that thou hast spoken."

Mordecai, after receiving these high and distinguished honors, led in princely state by Haman, was set down at the gate of the palace. Haman, abashed and mortified, covered up his face; he mourned bitterly, and hastened home to his own house! The plot he had lain, and so cunningly contrived against Mordecai and Jews in general, he saw plainly was discovered, and while he was telling his suspicions and sad story to a select party of his friends, and Zerash his wife, even while they were yet talking, the King's Chamberlain brought a message inviting Haman to a banquet which Queen Esther had prepared for the King and Haman.

The entertainment and invitation to a feast was the usual mode of petitioning the throne, and it lasted two days. "On the second day the King enquired of Esther what request she had to make of him, assuredly it should be granted her, even to the half of his kingdom." The Queen, encouraged by his courtesy, most submissively addressed him;

"If I have found favor in thy sight, O King, let my life be given to me at my petition, and my people at my request; I and my people are sold, to be destroyed, to be slain, and to perish."

The King, wonderfully astonished, enquired. "By whom?—where is he?—who is it thus presumes."

And Esther replies: "Their adversary, their enemy, is this wicked Haman."

Haman was all confusion—sore afraid. The King arose from the banquet in high wrath—walked out into the palace garden. Haman availed himself of the moment, fell down prostrate before the Queen, and whilst he was most earnestly praying for his life, the King walks back again in to the hall. He misconstrued Haman's abasement and submissive posture. To prevent aggravation the officers in waiting covered Haman's face, and one of them, Harbohah, said: "Behold the gallows, fifty cubits high. Haman hath set it up for Mordecai, and it stands in the court yard of Haman." The King instantly replied: "Hang Haman thereon."

The history informs us, that on the gallows prepared for Mordecai they hanged Haman, and that the King's wrath was by this means pacified.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

The Petaluma *Argus* seems disposed to make the most of its bigoted and egotistical views. It says:

"The very fact that the Jews are wanderers and outcasts upon the face of the earth—a despised race—is about the only effectual clog upon the wheels of infidelity and skepticism."

This may be all very well, in the abstract, Mr. *Argus*, but it is false in fact. Whilst the Jew has no nationality of his own, that is, no land under his domination, he is no wanderer or outcast, nor yet a despised race. The ignorant may attempt to despise the Jew, and in that category we will rank the editors of the *Argus*, but no man can be despised for his religious views, no matter how much he may differ from his neighbors. Whilst Christianity is the dominant religious belief, that creed is cut up into numerous denominations. One does not say that France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Austria, etc., are Christian, but Catholic countries; Russia, the Greek Church; England, Protestant, etc. There is no unity in Christianity as there is in Judaism. A Christian may be Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregationalist, Catholic, Greek, Unitarian, Lutheran, and even Swedenborgian, and still retain his claims to Christianity; whilst, as a nation, the Hebrews may be scattered broadcast throughout the world, as a religious sect they are still a unit, with one belief, one language, one sentiment, one faith. Christianity cannot say as much. The *Argus*, like the blind mole it is, takes precept for principle, and when it undertakes to clothe prophecy in its own language, it should be better versed. There is no contumely in being a Jew; it is only the ignorant and vicious who continue to create it.

THE funeral of the late and lamented Samuel Marx, which took place last Friday, was one of the largest that has taken place in this city for some time. The body was followed to the Home of Peace Cemetery by the Board of Officers and members of the Congregation Emanu-El and Eureka Benovolent Society, San Francisco Chapter No. 1. Royal Arch Masons' Mount Moriah Lodge No. 44 F. and A. M., and a long line of carriages and buggies with friends of the deceased. At the house the Rev. Dr. Cohn made a few appropriate remarks in English; at the grave he recited the funeral service, and delivered a most pertinent and stirring address in German, which brought tears to the eyes of all present; after which the Masons went through the ancient, solemn and impressive ceremonies of their Order.

THE First Hebrew Benevolent Society will give its sixteenth Anniversary Ball in aid of its funds, at Union Hall, on next Monday evening. The Committee have spared no expense in making this affair excel those which have heretofore been given by this Society. The best band of music has been engaged, the hall will be beautifully decorated for the occasion, and everything will be done to make it a pleasant affair for those who may attend; and we hope there will be a large attendance, as the demand for charity has been very great of late owing to the high price of provisions and the holidays being close at hand, thereby replenishing its funds.

At a meeting of the Alemania Club, held on Sunday, March 5, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term: President, A. Wangenheim; Vice-President, L. Schwarzchild; Treasurer, J. Neustadter; Secretary, L. M. Franklin; Committee of Arrangements, A. Wangenheim, L. Schwarzchild, M. Kraker, W. Kaiser, F. Hirschfeld. This Club in now in a most flourishing condition, the members evincing a great interest for its welfare; and it is proposed to give in a short time, an entertainment.

JOTTINGS FROM FRANCE.

FOR THE HEBREW.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The liberal impulsion of the present Minister of Public Instruction is leading to many innovations; among others, to the spread of societies for giving lectures on popular subjects. Considering how untrammeled is the liberty of speech across the channel, it may seem odd that a special license should be necessary, in France, before a lecture can be delivered on any subject; but so it is. The government still insists on the taking out of the license, and the liberty, when applied for, is granted with the utmost promptitude and good will, and Courses of Lectures for the coming winter have just been authorized in twenty of the principal French cities. Alexander Dumas, whose popularity in this country is exceedingly great, has just delivered a lecture on the late renowned artist, Eugene Delacroix, who was an intimate crony of the prolific romancer. The lecture, which was the first attempt of the kind ever made by Dumas, and indeed, it is said, the first ever made in Paris, was given in the large room on the Boulevard des Italiens, in which Delacroix's pictures are now being exhibited, for the benefit of his very needy family.

The lecturer, who was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the crowd that had filled every corner of the room, could not, it appears, repress his tears as he glanced at the paintings which covered the walls; and the display of his white cambric, consequent on this fit of emotion, drew many others from the pockets of the audience. But this little "tribute" being duly paid, and the cambrics put back into their accustomed hiding places, the lecturer proceeded to "talk" of the defunct artist, the strong and the weak points of his brilliant but unequal genius, of his (Dumas') visits to the studio of the painter, of the incidents which had accompanied the creation of each of his works, of the adventures that had befallen these creations of his brush, the hopes and disappointments, the joys and sorrows of his career, and the principal facts of his life and death. The whole affair was a brilliant, witty, genial, and masterly dissertation on the subject in hand, and the lecturer's voice was repeatedly drowned by the plaudits of his auditory, who, when he descended from the platform, pressed on him from all sides, eager to take him by the hand, and shouting *vive Dumas!* with a vehemence and enthusiasm that seemed rather to discontent the ideas of the policemen on duty. A large crowd of people outside, who had been unable to obtain admittance, took up the cry, and when the popular favorite at length succeeded in quitting the scene of his lecture, he was greeted with a still more enthusiastic demonstration outside. Having, at last, contrived to get into the cab which was waiting for him, he was driven away, the crowd alternating the cry of *vive Dumas!* with the demand for a repetition of the lecture. Accordingly, a few evenings ago, the romancer again mounted the rostrum, the audience being as dense and as enthusiastic as on the preceding occasion. The author of *Monte Christo* has thus decidedly added a new laurel to those he had already gathered; and may now add to his reputation as the most prolific novel writer and most accomplished cook of the present age, that of having been the first to venture on the experiment of a chatty and anecdotical improvisation, delivered on his own responsibility, and without the support of recognized colleagues or official sanction, on a simply popular subject, in this capital of social precedence and routine. Several of the Paris papers are not a little scandalized at a success obtained by a French *liberator*, in so novel a style; and charge Dumas with "vanity" and "indelicacy"—and this, notwithstanding that the amount taken at the doors was strictly appropriated to the relief of the artist's heirs. But the ill-natured criticisms will hardly prevent the following, by other literary favorites, of the example so successfully given by the illustrious mulatto.

The most noted existing rival of Dumas, in point of culinary renown, is the keeper of the inn, at St. Germaine, known to all tourists as the Hotel of the Pavilion of Henri Quatre. The ancient building in which that monarch passed so much quiet time with Gabrielle d'Estrees, in which Louis XIV. was born, forms a part of the inn in question; and Collinet, the master of the establishment, enjoys the reputation of being the most skillful professional cook of France.

As the drives in the forest of St. Germaine are extremely beautiful, and the view from the magnificent terrace one of the finest (in its way) to be seen in Europe, visitors of distinction to Paris usually give a day to this excursion, driving in the forest and on the terrace aforesaid, and satisfying the appetite thus awakened by dining on the most *recherche* products of French cookery at the inn, as did Prince Humbert of Italy, under the wing of his sister, Princess Clotilda, on his recent visit to this city.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

The controversy on the Encyclical is growing warmer. The papers are taken up with the remonstrances or protests of the Episcopacy against the Ministerial circular which prohibits the publication of the Papal document; while the Cardinal Archbishop of Besancon follows the lead of the Bishop of Moulins and reads it from the pulpit of his cathedral. The Bishop of Moulins, by the way, showed something of the "race" of the old Dreux-Breze, in the cool manner with which, without deigning to reply to M. Baroche, he stood up in his high place and recited the forbidden scroll. It required some courage to do so, for Monseig neur de Moulins does not now for the first time expose himself, of his own seeking, to such safe martyrdom as the censure of the Council of State involves. He seems to be as partial as his Episcopal brethren of Poictiers, though under a different form, to controversy. I remember that six or seven years ago he had a dissension with some of his parish priests whom he wanted to remove from their livings, though they are by law irremovable, but who resisted his encroachment on their independence with the same spirit that the Deputies refused to quit their hall of meeting at Versailles at the bidding of the Bishop's ancestor. The matter was referred to the Council of State; the Council of State gave it against the Bishop, and pronounced him guilty of abuse. On Monsigneur de Dreux-Breze this sentence made as little impression as the "reprimand" pronounced by the judge on a cabman convicted of some disregard of the police regulations not serious enough for a fine. Having ascertained that the "reprimand" would not prevent him from driving his cab as before, he said that the Court might reprimand him as much as it thought proper. The Bishop evidently cares very little for those inoffensive censures, which do not affect him either in a temporal or spiritual point of view. The Cardinal Archbishop of Besancon is in a more delicate position. In virtue of his rank in the Church he is a senator, and a senator is the sworn conservator of the constitution of the Empire which the Encyclical is assumed to attack. The example set by these two may be followed by other prelates, and we may witness in Imperial France something like the case of the "Seven Bishops" in England, except that the English Bishops were tried for not reading in their churches the Royal Encyclical, whereas the French Bishops would be prosecuted for reading the Pope's. The Government is much irritated at this open braving of authority, and it is not certain that the reprimand of the Council of State will this time be a harmless thunderbolt. People are beginning to talk of the circular addressed to the Procureurs-Generaux by M. Delangle, when Minister of Justice and Public Worsuip, in 1861, and to inquire whether it will not now be carried into effect.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.

Notwithstanding the large sums of money expended within a few years in decorating the Hotel de Villa of Paris, it has been found necessary to replace the staircases, which were not sufficient to accommodate the numerous visitors on official receptions. The northern front of the building was occupied by a low gallery, and at one of its extremities was a staircase which led to a sombre gallery, called the stone gallery. The staircase leading to the library has been replaced by another of a light and elegant construction, which communicates with the grand gallery. The stone gallery has been decorated with views of the suburbs of Paris painted by the first artists, and richly framed. Other useful improvements are being executed. Three grand entrance doors are being opened in the centre of the Salle St. Jean, on the side of the Rue de Rivoli; the gallery for the musical band is being enlarged in the ball room, and tables for refreshments are being fitted in the recess of the walls. In ancient times, but particularly during the reign of Louis XV., the Hotel de Ville was the theatre of great festivities, and temporary buildings were constructed at great expense. The grand central courtyard was transformed into a ball-room, of which the ceiling was painted to imitate the sky. The ball-room, however, fell into ruin, and the courtyard is now covered with glass and fitted up as a grand reception room, being a continuation of the grand entrance in the centre of the front of the building. A further improvement has likewise been lately made in the central courtyard. A stone staircase has been constructed, accompanied by a fountain and basin. The staircase corresponds admirably with the general style of the courtyard, which is flagged with red and green jasper.

Another new street, to be called the Rue Guy Lussac, is about to be opened on the left bank of the Seine, near the Palace of the Luxembourg. Houses are already being taken down to make way for it on the Boulevard Sebastopol, at the corners of the Rue Soufflot and of the street St. Thomas d'Enfer. Among other houses to be removed is a large building at the corner of the Rue Royer-Collard, serving as a laboratory for the School of Mines. The Rue Guy Lussac, commencing at the Boulevard Sebastopol and ending at the Rue d'Ulm, near the Normal School, will cause the suppression of the Rue St. Thomas, the Alley St. Catherine, a part of the Royer-Collard, and will occupy all the gardens attached to the houses in the Rues St. Catherine, Royer-Collard, and St. Jaques.

THE LATE SAMUEL MARX.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eureka Benevolent Society, held Thursday, March 2d, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The mournful tidings have reached this Board: that it has pleased an allwise Providence to take from our midst our much esteemed brother, member and fellow-citizen, SAMUEL MARX, departing this life in the prime of manhood, leaving a large family and many warm friends to deplore his untimely demise; be it therefore

Resolved, That during the many years it has been our pleasure to associate with our deceased br ther, we always found him to be a public spirited citizen, and one of the most noble hearted and charitable of men; no one ever called for his assistance in vain.

Resolved, That in his early demise this community lost one of its best citizens, our society a good and active member, his family a kind husband and affectionate father: to his bereaved widow and fatherless children we offer herewith our sincere condolence.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in THE HEBREW, *Gleaner*, *Alta California* and *Bulletin*.

By order, J. GREENEBAUM, Sec'y.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Congregation Emanu-El, held March 2, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved friend and brother SAMUEL MARX, whose many good qualities and benevolent acts have left a deep and lasting impression among us, whose identity with this congregation from its organization, has ever been marked with usefulness and success, and whose untiring efforts for the establishment of benevolent societies were truly characteristic of his humane and charitable disposition. Truly may we exclaim: there has departed from among us a good man, a true Israelite; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Congregation has met with a severe loss in the demise of our brother, SAMUEL MARX, the community a good citizen and his family a kind parent and loving husband; that our association with him as an officer of the Board, has ever marked him zealous and faithful to the charge and responsibilities entrusted to his keeping.

Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathize with the bereaved wife and family of deceased, and offer their condolence for the sad and severe affliction that has befallen them. May God Almighty be with them now in the hour of trial.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Congregation Emanu-El attend the funeral of deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our late brother Samuel Marx.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of deceased this Board do now adjourn.

B. HAGAN, Secretary.

CALICO BALL.—A calico ball will be given at Platt's Music Hall, on the evening of the 29th prox., in aid of the Hebrew Free School. Aside from the deserving nature of the object of the ball, the entertainment is in the hands of a select committee, who will omit no efforts to make the affair pleasant and agreeable.

CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN ROME.

No one who has read the Encyclical Letter and Syllabus of the Pope of Rome will be astonished to learn that the hand of persecution has again been raised against our co-religionists living in the Papal Dominions. A letter from Rome, January 7th, published in the *London Times*, of the 13th of the same month, says:

No one will be astonished on reading that letter to hear of any excesses that may be committed against that unfortunate and persecuted people the Jews; that would follow as the consequence of the right claimed by the Pontiff "to punish with temporal punishments the violators of its laws," and, as if in a hurry to exercise the right, the Cardinal-Vicar celebrated Christmas by the following cruel tyranny:—In the Via di Pasta were three clothes shops kept in the name of Christians, but supplied by Jews, who are said to have been in partnership with them. It is probable that trade jealousy was awakened, and informed the Cardinal of the facts; however they may be, the three unhappy men were summoned by his Eminence's order before the President of the Rione di Colonna and informed that they must close their shops by the 1st of January, 1865. One of them remonstrated strongly against the *durezza* (cruelty) of the order, said it would ruin him, added that it was just at Christmas time that they could turn a penny, and entreated for delay. The remonstrance was called impertinence, and the man was ordered to close his shop, not on the 1st of January, but immediately. The poor fellow appealed directly to Monsignor Matteucci, the head of the police, who enjoys a certain reputation for humanity and justice, and Monsignor sent for the President. The President made his report, and represented the remonstrant as having been guilty of great impertinences; but Matteucci urged that a fine might suffice, and that it would be hard to ruin a man. The shop was therefore permitted to remain open until the 1st of January, when it and I take for granted the other two shops were closed. To explain this case more fully I must tell you what is the precise position of the Jews in Rome. By the laws of the Curia Ecclesiastica they could not live out of cloister, as the Ghetto is called in official language; on the succession, however, of Pius IX. it was represented to him that the district was too confined, and permission was given to them to carry on trade and live outside, but in the immediate vicinity. In opposition to this official report it is stated by others that the privilege extends to trade only. The limits of this privilege are not precisely defined as far as I can make out; the Piazza di Tartaruga I know comes within it, so that the law may be broken almost unconsciously, and official caprice has a wide field for action. By special privilege, let me add, several Jews have shops in other parts of the city, but they are foreign Jews; natives are subject to all the rigour of the laws which I have described. The information which I send you is not derived from Jewish sources—a fact which it is necessary to communicate, as, were the contrary suspected, I am informed, the position of this persecuted people would be rendered still worse. Even a lady of that persuasion now in Rome, who is well known for the noble and hereditary interest which she has through life taken in the fate of her co-religionists, is compelled out of regard to them to abstain from communication with them. Thus, the greatest evil which persecution can inflict has befallen the Jews of Rome; oppressed they must endure in silence, oppressed they dare not remonstrate, nor make known their suffering, nor ask for sympathy—nay, they must in their own interests shun it. Little probable is it that a Government which denounces public opinion will yield to any expression of it. Still that mighty force must, in spite of Encyclics, sooner or later make itself heard even at the gates of Papal Rome. Another case of abduction of a Jewish child, a little girl of six years of age, has been communicated to me. It happened long before the case of Cohen, but has been suppressed from fear. As it has been represented to me she had strayed from her home, was carried off, and placed in a nunnery, where she now is. The child cried and entreated to be allowed to return to her parents, but of what use were tears? Carried out to their legitimate consequences the principles lately enunciated as those of the Roman Church would justify similar excesses towards all who might have the misfortune to dissent from it, and all who are beyond its fatal embrace are equally called on to utter an indignant protest against assumptions which cut away the very foundations of civilization, humanity, and justice.

THE HEBREW, ENGLISH AND GERMAN FREE SCHOOL.

The following is the Secretary's report for the months of January and February:

Number of paying members, March 1st, 106; joined the association during the month of February, 19. Amount subscribed by the 106 members, $163 00, viz.: $89 by 52 members, who send to the school 77 children; (some of them send 2 and 3 children, but being poor, subscribed but $1 per month;) and the balance, $74, is subscribed by 54 members, who have no children in the school.

The total number of members on the books on the 1st of February, was 99; amount subscribed, $160. Some have refused to pay, and therefore the amount collected to pay the expenses for the month of January, is only $136. Amount of expenses during the month of January, $275; expenses for the month of February, $286;—total amount of expenses up to March 1st, $561. This includes rent for the schoolroom, the hire of three teachers, and other expenses, such as printing, advertising and writing materials.

Amount to be collected, and what is to be collected during the month of March: Collected from subscribers for January, $136; raised by the generosity of a young lady and gentleman at the masquerade ball of the "Eureka Social Club," $40 25; to be collected from subscribers for the month of February, $163—(provided all will pay)—total, $339 25; leaving a deficiency March 1st, of $221 75.

Total number of children in school, March 1, 110; of which, 77 are from members, and 33, whose parents and guardians are poor and cannot afford to pay for their education.

N. KUTTNER, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 1865.

FUN AHEAD.—The "Poor-rum" boys will make friendly visits on next Sunday evening, being the feast of Purim. They are a talented and sensible party of young men, and while indulging in a little diversion, never trespass without the limits of decorum. We trust our co-religionists will be prepared for their reception, and give them a hearty and sincere welcome.

Aus dem unvollendeten Drama

Esther,

(von Franz v. Grillparzer.)

Mardochai.

Zufrieden wär' ich ganz mit dir, wenn du
Die Bücher mir, die hohen, nicht verschmähtest.

Esther:

Was soll ich lesen, da so viel zu seh'n;
Was stumme Zeichen? da so viel zu hören.

Mardochai:

Es lebt mein Geist in Zeiten, die nicht sind,
Und die die heil'gen Bücher 'rück mir führen.
Ja, unser Volk, es ward von Gott bestimmt,
Zu sein der Gipfel dieser weiten Erde,
Der Mittelpunkt der Völker nah und fern.
Und wie der Sonne Pracht, wie Mond und Stern,
Ob herrlich gleich ihr Reigeu sich geberde,
Geschaffen doch zum Dienst nur dieser Erde:
So aller Völker Glanz und Herrlichkeit,
Ja ihrer Siege, ihrer Macht Vereine,
Für unser Volk wie dunkel es auch scheine.

Esther:

Wer weiß?

Mardochai:

Was?

Esther:

Ob auch Sterne, Mond und Sonne
Geschaffen nur zu dienen uns'rer Erde.

Mardochai:

Wozu auch sonst?

Esther:

Ein Jedes wohl für sich
Und wenn dem Mond zu denken wär' gegönnt,
Die Erde hielt er wohl für seinen Diener.

Mardochai:

So zweifelst du an uns'res Volkes Ruhm?

Esther:

Das nicht nur wünscht' ich, daß es selbst ihn minder fühlte
Und Andere ihn anerkennten mehr;
Die eigne Schätzung ist ein schlimmer Maßstab.

Mardochai:

Uns hat der Herr allein sich offenbart,
Von heut' bis zu der Menschheit erster Wiege
Geht unzerrissen, stetig fort ein Band
Das uns die Seinen nennt, des Höchsten Kinder.

Deutsches Theater.

Die Vorstellung „Mathilde," welche am letzten Freitag zu Gunsten der Madame Meaubert stattfand, war zwar recht besucht, doch nicht in dem Maße, wie man es bei dem Benefice dieser beliebten und anerkannt tüchtigen Schauspielerin hätte erwarten dürfen, ungeachtet die Witterung recht ungünstig war.

„Mathilde" wurde schon früher mit einiger Veränderung in Besetzung der Parthien hier aufgeführt und gut aufgenommen. Die Titelrolle gehört zu den Glanzparthien der Madame Meaubert, und wurde von derselben auch diesmal mit vielem Gefühl und in den meisten Situationen mit richtigem Takt durchgeführt. Die Brief-Szene im dritten Akte war matt, die Empfindung schwach ausgedrückt; der Augenblick, der über das Geschick des heißgeliebten Gatten entscheidet, hätte schärfer markirt werden sollen; Herr Niemeyer, welcher die Partie des Malers ganz vortrefflich spielte, war gerade in dieser Szene in seinem Gefühlsausdruck vorzüglich. Sehr gut war Herr Biereck in seiner Partie als „Tannenhof"; ebenso lobend zu erwähnen sind die Leistungen der Mad. Ahlfeld (Frau Gersbach), des Herrn Meaubert (Falkenau) und des alten Dieners (Lindner) von Herrn Kretschmann dargestellt, Letzterer vorzüglich, hatte tüchtig studirt und gab uns die Worte klarer und weniger zerkaut, wie sie uns sonst von diesem Mimen zukommen.

Gänzlich verfehlt war die Parthie des Herrn Ahlfeld (Willibald), wenngleich dieser Herr kaum dafür zu tadeln ist, da die Besetzung der Rollen allein der Regie zusteht, und ein tüchtiger Comiker, der leider keine Anlage für Intriguanten- und Anstands-Parthien besitzt, für solche Fächer nicht verwendet werden sollte. Das Stück ging gerundet und glatt über die Bühne, erhielt die Spannung der Audience stets aufrecht und befriedigte die Majorität der Besucher.

Die kleine Gesange-Zugabe hätte füglich fortbleiben oder besser einstudirt werden sollen, doch erkannte man darin den guten Willen der Benefiziantin und nahm mit dem guten Willen vorlieb.

Heute Abend „Wenn Leute Geld haben," mit recht guter Besetzung.

In dem Neuen Fischmarkt, der in dem unter dem Namen „New World Market" bekannten Gebäude, Ecke von Clay und Leidesdorffstraße, eingerichtet ist, kann man täglich frische Fische zu den billigsten Preisen haben.

BORN.

In Sacramento, March 1, to the wife of L. Elkus, a daughter.

In this city, March 6, to the wife of M. Weil, a son.

In this city, March 6, to wife of M. Isaacs, a son.

New Advertisements.

American Theater,

Sansome Straße, zw. Sacramento u. California.

San Francisco's Deutsche Buehne,

Unter der Direction von Adolph Meaubert.

Vorletzte Abonnements-Vorstellung!

Heute, Freitag Abend, den 10. März,

Wenn Leute Geld haben!

— oder —

**Wo Du nicht bist Herr Organist,
Da schweigen alle Flöten!**

Volksposse mit Gesang in 3 Abtheilungen von A. Weihrauch, mit der Original-Musik von Theodor Hauptner.

Logen....$10 00 } Dreßcircle u. Parquett $1 00
Parterre 50 Cts. } Gallerie .....25 Cts.

Kassenöffnung 7½ Uhr. Anfang 8 Uhr.

☞ Reservirte Sitze sind noch heute von 9 bis 2 Uhr im American Theater zu haben.

Wichtig für Haushaltungen.

Unterzeichneter erlaubt sich darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß er

Gebrauchte Matratzen vollständig erneut,

durch neues Verfahren mit Dampf, für den billigen Preis von

75 Cents — $1 75 per Stück.

☞ Neue Haar- und Spring-Matratzen werden nach Auftrag billig angefertigt.

Haar, Moos und Wolle wird gezupft zu 2 Cents per Pfund. E. Bleymann,
521 Market Straße, zw. Erster und Zweiter,
Webster Mills.

New Advertisements

GRAND CALICO PARTY

IN AID OF THE

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL,

GIVEN BY THE

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB,

..AT..

Platt's Music Hall,

..ON..

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ed. Goldsmith, 306 Sacramento street, or Julius Merzbach, 310 California street. mr10-td

REMOVAL.

DR. BEERS & CO., DENTISTS, and Manufacturers of Patent Porcelain Teeth, HAVE REMOVED to

No. 127 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Over Rosenblatt's & Roberts' Emporium, between Bush and Sutter Streets. mr10

TAYLOR & HASTINGS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Have Removed

..TO..

No. 621 CLAY STREET,

Over the San Francisco Savings and Loan Society's Bank. mr10-3m

SIGN PAINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

EXECUTED IN SUPERIOR STYLE.

☞ Orders Left at the Office of The Hebrew, will be promptly attended to by

mr10-3m **DAVID STERN.**

OCCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND CALIFORNIA STREETS.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL STOCK,.....$300,000.

LOSSES PAID IN U.S. GOLD COIN.

This Company Insures Against Loss by Fire, on any Dwelling House Buildings, Merchandise or other property, as low as any other First Class Company.

B. PLATT, President,
J. GRENEBAUM, Vice-President,
R. N. VAN BRUNT, Secretary.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Actuary. mr10-1y

Occidental Insurance Company,

Südwest-Ecke Montgomery und California Str.

B. Platt, Präsident,
J. Grenebaum, Vice-Präsident,
B. N. Van Brunt, Secretär,
B. Rothschild, Actuar.

Dell, Cranna & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO B. TAYLOR & CO.)

511½, 513 & 515 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO:

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY Merchants and Dealers to the following goods, per late arrivals, all of which we offer at

REDUCED PRICES:

15,725 Galls. Sylvic Illuminating Oil,
10,040 Galls. Downer's Kerosene Oil,
3,,825 Galls. Ardesco Oil,
1,575 Galls. Pure Lard Oil, Jewell & Harrison's
1,335 Galls. Machinery Oil.
1,000 Galls. Neatsfoot Oil.

Also the Finest Assortment of

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, GLOBES, &c.

40,000 Chimneys, Assorted,
9,000 Assorted Coal Oil Burners,
578 Gross Coal Oil Wicks.

Dealers in the above goods are invited to examine our stock before making their purchases elsewhere.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

DELL, CRANNA & CO.,

511½, 513 and 515 FRONT STREET, Between Washington and Jackson. mr10-3m

Copartnership-Auflösung.—Durch gegenseitige Uebereinkunft wurde die bisher unter der Firma Spence, Tesmore & Mayes bestandene Copartnerschip aufgelöst.

W. A. Spence,
Solomon Tesmore,
George Mayes.

San Francisco, den 6. März 1865.

Unterzeichnete werden das Geschäft am alten Stand, 33 und 34 Washington Markt, fortführen, unter der neuen Firma Tesmore & Mayes.

Solomon Tesmore,
George Mayes.

San Francisco, den 6. März 1865.

New Advertisements.

NEWMAN BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES,

..AND..

Importers of Wood and Willow Ware,

TWINE, FEATHER DUSTERS,

TUBS, PAILS, CHURNS, BASKETS,

Blacking, Brooms, Children's Carriages

..AND..

A General Assortment of House Furnishing Goods.

406 and 408 BATTERY STREET,

Between Clay and Merchant. mr10

105 Battery Street, 105

DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO.,

..MANUFACTURERS OF..

RIBBONS, Etc.,

WOULD INFORM THE TRADE THAT they have opened a Branch of their business at

No. 105 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Where they will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of

BONNET RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
SILK, THREAD, AND CHENILLE NETS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

105 BATTERY STREET, 105

mr10

Don't Fail to Attend

..THE..

BENEFIT

..OF..

Professor Clark,

..AT..

PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,

TO-NIGHT.

FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, September, 1864.

ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM

418 Washington St., Near the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO.

GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS,

And Importers of all classes of

SPORTING TACKLE,

Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of London, viz: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris, Redfern, Hollis & Son and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Carbines on the Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharp's Wesson's, Ballards, Spencer's, and Henry's Patent Breech-loading Rifles.

☞ Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand. ☜

We are the only authorized Agents for the "GREENER" GUNS on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Authorized Agents for HENRY'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Fishing Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Trout and Salmon Flies,

And all descriptions Sporting and Fishing Tackle.

LINES, of all sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China Grass; Drinking Cups, Spring Hooks, Flasks, Floats, Sinkers, Spears, Gut Leaders, and everything appertaining to the Fishing Tackle Trade.

☞ Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded promptly. mr10-3

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE of Eddy street, 112 feet west of Leavenworth, hard finish; gas and water; 10 rooms.

HOUSE AND LOT, north side Mission street, west of Fifth; hard finish; gas and water; 11 rooms.

HOUSE AND LOT, north side of Mission street, west of Fourth; gas and water; 9 rooms.

HOUSE AND LOT, south side of Post street, west of Hyde; lot 23x137½; house 5 rooms, hard finished.

HOUSE AND LOT, west side Taylor street, between Washington and Clay; 9 rooms; gas and water, with carriage way.

HOUSE AND LOT, south side Clay street, west of Taylor; gas, water; 9 rooms new; lot has two fronts.

HOUSE AND LOT 20x60, south side Green Street, near Kearny.

HOUSE AND LOT on south side of Bush street, twenty feet east of Powell. six rooms.

HOUSE, fourteen rooms, gas and water; LOT 68¾x137½ west side Taylor street, near Pine.

HOUSE, 6 rooms; LOT 25x62½, with good water, east side of Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific. Price $1400

HOUSE AND LOT on the south side of Washington 117 feet west of Powell; 5 rooms, hard finished, $1,900.

HOUSE AND LOT, east side Stockton street, 60 feet south of Jackson street; 14 rooms; gas and water.

HOUSE of 8 rooms, hard finished No. 32 Tehama street, north side, between First and Second streets, $3,100.

GEORGE W. DAM,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

mr10-2t 423 Montgomery St

Dyer, Badger & Rokohl,

AUCTIONEERS,

N. E. Corner of Montgomery and Pine Streets

de2 tf

New Advertisements.

Maguire's Opera House

Washington Street.

THOS. MAGUIRE.....Proprietor.
W. STEVENSON.....Treasurer

Extraordinary Success

OF

MISS MATILDA HERON,

AND THE LEGITIMATE COMPANY,

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats.....$1 00
Reserved Seats Fifty Cents Extra.
Parquette.....50 cents
Gallery.....25 cents
Box Sheet open three days in advance during Miss Heron's engagement. fe17

RUSSIAN MANUFACTORY OF PAPIROS.

(CIGARETTES), BY

THEODOR ALEXANDROWITZ STAHL,

(LATE FROM ST. PETERSBURG.)

No. 928 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

I CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC and especially of the Country Dealers, to my Home Manufactured Russian Papiros, which surpass in quality all imported Cigarettes.

The real Papiros can be known by my signature on the package, etc.

Orders from the country solicited.

Great inducements offered to the trade.

To be had at all first-class cigar stores in this city, THEODORE ALEXANDROBITZ STAHL,

fe10-3m 928 Clay Street.

REMOVAL.

Z. NEWSTADT,

The well known and

Practical Mohel,

OF SACRAMENTO CITY, FOR YEARS PAST,

Takes pleasure in informing his co-religionists that he has settled himself in this city, where he will continue in the practice as מוהל and Teacher, and will be happy to receive a share of patronage of the Israelites of San Francisco. He also takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in the interior, who have honored him with their confidence, and would respectfully solicit their continued confidence and favors.

As to his experienced and successful practice in the capacity as מוהל, he only needs to refer to the following gentlemen well known in this city: Dr. John F. Morse, Brenham Place; J. Greenbaum, Esq., (H. Cohn & Co.) 413 Sacramento street; Louis Sloss, Esq., No. 100 O'Farrel street; Henry Ahpel, Post street.

Further information may be obtained by addressing Z. Newstadt at No. 568 Mission street near corner of Second street San Francisco, or by inquiring of Mr. H Kozminsky No 322 Sansome street between Sacramento and California, under whose care also letters from the interior may be directed.

This certifies that I have witnessed several circumcisions performed by the Rev. Z. Newstadt, in the city of Sacramento, and that they demonstrated his competency to operate promptly and securely.

JOHN F. MORSE, M. D.

San Francisco, Nov. 1, 1864.

WM. POEHLMANN,

CONFECTIONER,

NO. 102 SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN MISSION AND MINNA STREETS.

Family Cakes, Berith Cakes, Wedding and All Kinds of Ornamental Cakes, Ice Cream, Etc., Always on Hand.

Importer of all kinds of Fancy Work, Figures for Wedding Ceremonies, Flowers, Weafers, Gold and Silver Leafs, Etc. Orders for the country attended to. fe17

FRED. MORSCH,

House, Sign, Fresco and Ornamental

PAINTER,

540 California St.,

BELOW KEARNY. fe24-3m

LEAF TOBACCO!

By different Clipper Ships from New York.

200 Cases Connecticut

Wrappers, Binders and Fillers.

500 BUNDLES HAVANA TOBACCO,

In Splendid Order,

WRAPPERS AND FILLERS.

For Sale by

CHARLES DUISENBERG & CO.,

205 CALIFORNIA STREET, Cor. Front.

mr3-1m

MARWEDEL & OTTO,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for Taylor's

PATENT DOOR BELLS,

These Bells are universally conceded the best Door Bells in use; can be attached to any door by the most inexperienced person in a few minutes. They have no wire connections, and will not get out of order. Price from $2 50 to $8. For sale by all hardware dealers.

Also, sole Agents for the

PATENT SPIRAL SPRING HINGES.

The above Hinges are now extensively used throughout the United States for self-closing doors, and can be applied to swing the door both ways. Can be seen in this city at main entrance of Russ House, and at the various Hotels. The only spring hinge used by all New York hotels, an over 600 pairs used on the Public Buildings at Washington. We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of CARPENTERS', MACHINISTS' and IRON MOULDERS TOOLS. Also,

STEAM GAUGES,

At greatly reduced prices, of the American Steam Gaug Company's manufacture, Boston. As we have facilities for testing Gauges, we can WARRANT all we sell.

SILVER PLATING

In all its branches. Constantly on hand, a variety of hand-plated Door Plates, Numbers, Steamboat and Berth Plates.

BELL-HANGING

In all its branches. Also, Locksmithing, Model Making, Metal Turning, and general Jobbing attended to under our own supervision. MARWEDEL & OTTO,

No. 339 Bush Street.

Between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco

fe10

☞ Ein Herr, der im Stande ist, Unterricht im Zeichnen und Oelmalen so wie in den Anfangsgründen der französischen Sprache und des Klavierspielens zu geben, sucht einige Schüler. Näheres kann man in der Expedition d. Bl. erfahren.

New Advertisements.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft,

von New York.

Einbezahltes Garantie Capital

$200,000.

Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Ver. Staaten.

Versicherungs-Summen in Gold bezahlt.

Board of References fuer Californien:

J. H. Donahue, firma Donahue, Ralston & Co.
C. F. Mebius, Pres. A. D. U. G
J. W. Brittain, importeur.
Elie Lazard, firma Lazard freres.
Edward Vischer, Consul fuer Oesterreich
Henry Seligman, firma Seligman & Co.
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Dr. Staub, Dr. Regensburger, Dr. Huard, } untersuchende Aerzte.

Bernhard Gattel, General-Agent

Office: 519 Montgomery strasse, San Francisco.

Agentur des Norddeutsche-

LLOYDS

Regelmässige Directe Postdampfschiffahrt zwischen

Bremen, Havre, und New York, via Southampton.

Bernhard Gattel, Agent.

Wechsel

auf alle Plætze Europa's im Besonderen

London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort a. M., Coeln, Leipzig, Hamburg, Wien, Breme Mannheim, Koenigsberg, Darmstadt, Prag, Posen, Danzig, Augsburg, Muenden, Breslau, Stuttga und allen groesseren Staedten Deutschlands sind haben bei

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

Vollmachten,

zur Einziehung von Erbschaften oder Forderungen, sowie **Schenkungs-Urkunden** werden ausgefertigt durch

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschæftshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu regulliren u. s. w.

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse

Passage-Scheine

fuer die Reise von **Bremen und Hamburg** via New York, zu haben bei

Bernhard Gattel
519 Montgomery Strasse

Gelder

in Summen von fuenf Dollars und aufwærts und

Packete

werden nach allen Plætze Europa's besorgt und deren puenktliche Ablieferung garantirt von

ap20 tf **Bernhard Gattel,**

מצות

THE COSMOPOLITAN

Matzoth Bakery,

No. 26 DUPONT STREET,

CORNER OF GEARY.

The undersigned call the attention of the Hebrew Population in this city as well as on this coast to the fact that we will bake Matzoth for Pesach. We have engaged the services of Mr. Weiner, who is well known for the strict observance of his religious duties as Shomer.

Orders from the country may be addressed to

SCHWEIZER, STIEFEL & CO,
Sacramento street, near Front.
LEVI STRAUSS,
Sacramento street.

☞ We will also bake a variety of קשר Cakes and Confectionery, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

The Place of Business is No. 30 Kearny street, between Post and Market.

☞ We invite the public especially to call and witness the operation of baking our Matzoth.

fe17-2m A. PATEK & COHN.

J. R. MEAD & CO.,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

200 & 202 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Cor. Bush, San Francisco. fe17

Wm. Menderson & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

304 BATTERY ST., Near Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO. mr3-1m

Salt! Salt! Salt!

J. F. BLUMBERG,

MANUFACTURER OF

ALL KINDS OF SALT,

Importer and Dealer in

Liquors and Cigars

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

308 COMMERCIAL STREET,

One house above Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

oc11-3m

Wichtige Nachricht

für Alte und Junge Herrn!

Da die Osterfeiertage herannahen, so macht der Unterzeichnete diejenigen Herren, die eine „Geliebte" haben und derselben während der Feiertage Besuche abstatten müssen, darauf aufmerksam, daß solche Besuche ohne daß man ein Paar feine Lemoin-Stiefel mit hohen Absätzen anhat, nicht stattfinden sollten.

Daher kommt bei Zeiten und macht Euere Bestellungen für gutpassende und schön gearbeitete Stiefel bei

A. Louis,
No. 134 Erste Straße,
Zwischen Minna und Natoma, San Francisco.

GEO. B. RICH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

AND

General Auctioneers,

OFFICE—No. 605 CLAY STREET,

S. W. corner Montgomery, (Room 6, up stairs,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to the PRIVATE SALE and RENTING of REAL ESTATE. Also, OUT DOOR Sales of REAL ESTATE and other property, at Auction, solicited and promptly attended to.

Loans and Mortgages negotiated, Rents Collected, etc.

E. X. FIELD, AUCTIONEER,
fe17-1m

H. BUTENOP, Dealer in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and LIQUORS, No. 625 Pacific street, Between Dupont and Kearny, San Francisco. Orders Promptly Attended to. Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge.
fe3-3m

CHRIS. ANDRE'S BAND.

MR. C. ANDRES WOULD MOST RESPECTfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from the Atlantic States, and will now, in connection with Mr. CHAS. SCHULTZ, resume his old business—that of furnishing the best Music for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Parades, Serenades, etc. Having made arrangements while in New York to receive all the new music as soon as published, they will be enabled to furnish their patrons with a continual succession of novelties. Orders can be left with C. ANDRES, 320 Kearny street; with C. SCHULTZ, N. E. corner of Sacramento and Dupont streets; or, at Gray and Rosa's Music Store.

This Band has no connection with any other Band in the city. fe3

H. ZACHARIAS,

Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds California Jewelry manufactured. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices. ju3 tf

---

To Housekeepers and Families.

Those that wish to procure GOOD WINES, TEAS, and COFFEE, Etc., Etc. CHEAP can have their wants supplied by calling at FRANCIS C. BELDEN'S, No. 612 Sacramento Street, Two Doors West of Parrott's Bank. fe3

MARKS & BRO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salesroom No. 531 California street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

REGULAR SALE DAYS.....MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds. Furniture of houses bought. Out-door sales attended to. fe17

THE FIRST PREMIUM

FOR THE

BEST BREAD!

Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,

776 Folsom street.

Ladies should try my bread to convince themselves of the good quality of the same.

Families will be served daily with fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies. CHARLES B. HEFTER,
mr 776 Folsom street.

The Reason Why Everybody Uses

THE

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY'S

CONCENTRATED

Erasive Soft Soap,

OR

WASHING POWDER,

Is, First—It is cheaper.
Second—It is more effectual.
Third—It saves labor.
Fourth—Clothes washed with it are beautifully white and clear.

No prudent housekeeper would be without it after having once used it.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Manufactory,

207 COMMERCIAL STREET, Below Front.
ja13

GOLD MEDAL!

FIRST PREMIUM

GOLD PENS

MANUFACTURED BY

W. B. J. KENNEY,

COR. MONTGOMERY & SACRAMENTO STS.,

fe3 ARMORY HALL, UP STAIRS.

HARMONY HALL,

Concert and Billiard Saloon,

Connecting with a fine

SHOOTING GALLERY.

No. 601 Sacramento Street,

Corner Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will do their utmost to please their guests.

Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls, Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice.

A Grand Concert Every Evening.

An extra fine Lunch served every day from 11 o'clock A. M. ji8 tf

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Joseph A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | Eugene Kelly, New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

NEW YORK,

BANKERS.

Exchange on New York

BANK OF LONDON, LONDON,

BANK OF IRELAND.
ji8 tf

AGENCY

OF THE

British and Californian Banking Company,

(Limited,)

Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 72 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

THIS AGENCY HAS BEEN REMOVED TO the Company's building, No. 424 CALIFORNIA STREET, CORNER LEIDESDORFF and is now prepared transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS; receive DEPOSITS in current account: issue CERTIFICATES; draw SIGHT and TIME BILLS; purchase and sell BULLION; give LETTERS OF CREDIT; DISCOUNT COMMERCIAL PAPER; MAKE ADVANCES on satisfactory collateral securities, and BILLS OF LADING of Shipments of SILVER and COPPER ORES, GRAIN, &c., to ENGLAND.

OFFICE,

No 424 California Street, Near Leidesdorff.

HENRY S. BABCOCK, Manager.

JAMES IRELAND, Sub Manager. dec2 tf

HENTSCH & BERTON

BANKERS.

DRAWS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

De Rham & Co.	New York.
Melly, Forget & Co.	Liverpool.
Morris Prevost & Co.	London.
Hentsch, Lutscher & Co.	Paris.
G. de Blonay & Co.	Paris.
Mussard, Andeoud & Co.	Paris.
Mirabaud, Passard & Co.	Paris.
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Commercial Bank of Geneva.	Geneva.
Lombard, Older & Co.	Geneva.
A. & L. Galopin Bros.	Geneva.
Ph. Roget & Son.	Geneva.
Schickner, Bros.	Berlin.
Lutteroth & Co.	Hamburg.
B. Metzler, Sons & Co.	Frankfort a. M.

Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds and general securities at current rates. Receive deposits and transacts a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them. oc28-1m

---

JOHN SIME & CO.,

Bankers,

COR. MONTGOMERY AND CLAY STS.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK

For Sale at Current Rates.

Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold.

CHECKS ON B. F. HASTINGS & CO.

At Sacramento and Virginia City.

COLLECTIONS MADE.
ja29 tf

SATHER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial streets,

SELLS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON

American Exchange Bank	New York
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	New York
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia
Spencer, Villa & Co.	Boston
Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.

Also,

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

On New York and Philadelphia.

Discount Business Paper, purchase Gold and Silver Bullion and Mint Certificates. ji22 tf

---

ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM!

The Remedy for Curing

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP,

Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

ITS ACTION IS EXPECTORANT, ALTERAtive, Sudorific, Sedative, Diaphoretic and Diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the Secretions and Purifies the Blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is Warranted to Break up the most Distressing Cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is Warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most Confirmed cases of Consumption! It is Warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is Warranted to be Perfectly Harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy, for restoring the system. There is no Real Necessity for so many Deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents,
se30 tf 401 and 403 Battery street, corner Clay.

MONTGOMERY BATHS,

No. 621 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite Montgomery Block.

WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,

HAIR CUTTING.

Curling, Dyeing, Shampooing and Shaving.

☞ English and French Perfumery always on hand. ED. EWALD, Proprietor.
se2 tf

H. J. M. TROUTT,

618 MARKET STREET,

Opposite Kearny and Montgomery Streets.

DEALERS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

PAPER HANGINGS,

MATTING.

Window Shades, Upholstery Goods,

TRIMMING,

Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, Etc.
de16-3m

GREENBERG & MANDEL,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA,

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Looking Glasses, Trays, Cutlery,

Kerosene Oil, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, Coal Oil, Fancy Goods, &c.,

624] SACRAMENTO ST. [624

☞ Particular attention paid to Family, Hotel and Restaurant Wares.

Please call and examine. mr11 tf

Removal! Removal!!

E. F. BUNNELL, SURGEON DENTIST, has removed from 51 Second street to No. 611 Clay Street, two doors above Montgomery. Persons desiring the best Dental Work, at reasonable prices, can secure the same at this office. de2

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.
ja29-tf

"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

REMOVAL.

M. LANZENBERG & CO.,

Cloth Importers,

(Paris House, 19 Rue Neuve, St. Eustache,)

HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR OLD number, 612 Clay street, to their new, elegant and spacious Warehouse and Salerooms, No. 628 and 630 Clay Street, and 623 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets.

M. LAZENBERG & CO. deal largely in all kinds of goods suitable for mens' wear, of newest styles and finest quality—Broadcloths, Beaver Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Billiard Cloths, Black and Brown Silk Velvets, Velvet Vestings, Silk and Cashmere Vestings, Furniture Plushes, Hatters' Plushes and Trimmings, also, the genuine French Velvet Cloth, Plaid Cassimeres, Sealskin Velours, and Red and White Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloakings, and have a large assortment of Bindings, Buttons, etc.

We feel assured that our friends in the city and country will find it to their advantage to visit this extensive Cloth House, and make their selections from the elegant stock of fresh goods now being opened. de9-3m

---

CHARLES E. LANCASTER,

DENTIST,

912 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Washington and Jackson.

☞ Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times. no4-3m

---

Hats! Hats!!

ADAMS & BROTHER

Have Introduced the

NEW STYLE DRESS HATS

For Fall and Winter, 1864.

ADAMS & BRO.,
se23 tf 647 Washington street.

J. Stratman,

Händler von Schreibmaterialien und Zeitungen,

Ecke Washington und Sansome Straßen,

erhält fortwährend Deutsche Zeitungen zu Publikationspreisen, aus allen Theilen der Welt:

Gartenlaube	$ 6	00	per Jahr.
Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung	16	00	" "
Der Bazaar (Illustrirt)	12	00	" "
Novellenschatz	4	50	" "
Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung	3	50	" "
New Yorker Staats-Zeitung	3	50	" "
New Yorker Demokrat	3	50	" "
New Yorker Criminal Zeitung	3	50	" "

ja6-3m

BANK EXCHANGE.

The Magnificent

BILLIARD ROOMS

Attached to this well known and popular place of resort, and which are fitted up in a style of comfort and splendor unexcelled in the Union, are now open for visitors. Thousands of dollars have been expended in rendering them perfect in every particular, and they are the

Best Lit by Day and Night,

of any billiard room on this coast or elsewhere.

Every table in the room is furnished with

Phelan's Patent Cushions,

and the many alterations and improvements recently made, and the procurement of every essential to the health and comfort of guests, permits the proprietor to say, that the entire establishment is the most comfortable in the Union.

The Saloon of the Bank Exchange

is furnished with the very best brands of everything desirable, as is also the

Wholesale Department,

which is in the same building.

GEORGE F. PARKER,
Proprietor of the Bank Exchange.
fe17 S. E. Corner Montgomery and Washington sts.

CONTINENAL HOTEL,

Southeast Corner of

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

Entrance on both streets.

TANDLER & LANG, Proprietors.

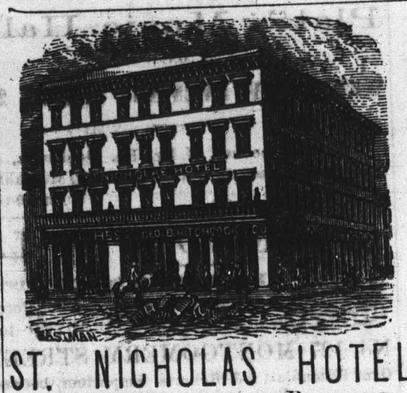
THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests.

The Proprietors respectfully recommend this their new house, to their numerous friends in this City, Country and the Atlantic States, with the assurance that nothing will be omitted on their part to render the Continental as eligible a Hotel as any in San Francisco, both for City Boarders as for Merchants and Families from the Interior. This house is located in the very heart of the Commercial part of the City, and provided with every convenience calculated to render a stay in the same convenient and comfortable. The rooms are high and airy. The furniture is new.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Southeast corner Sansome and Commercial streets.

Entrance on both streets. de18 tf



ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

LEVY HESS, - - - PROPRIETOR,

Corner of Sansome and Commercial streets.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR OUR MERchants, situated in the centre of the Business Locality of San Francisco, is prepared to accommodate Single Gentlemen and Families, residents and strangers. Every effort will be made in future, as heretofore, to meet the demands of customers. ji29

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,

Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

---

NEW HOTEL.

No's. 1314 and 1320 STOCKTON STREET,

Between Broadway and Vallejo.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE LIBERTY to announce to her friends and the public that she has opened at the above place a new hotel, under the name of the

Metropolitan Hotel.

Pleasant single rooms, also whole suits, furnished or unfurnished for single gentlemen and families, to let by the week or month.

A RESTAURANT IS CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL.

☞ The charges will be moderate.

The house is well furnished, with all modern improvements.

MRS. LOUISA SIMON, Proprietress.
ja13-3m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,

A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEICANT, PROPRIETOR.

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE.
no18-3m

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE RESTAURANT,

504 Washington Street,

Near Sansome Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

A. FRANKLIN, PROPRIETOR.

Meals Served at all Hours of the Day.

☞ The Cooking Department is under the charge of most competent Cooks. fe24-1m

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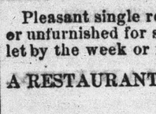
Drouilhat & Co.'s

FIRST CLASS



RESTAURANT,

828 Montgomery Street, bet. Jackson & Pacific

Iron House.

Grand Saloon, and Separate Cabinets with private entrances.

Entrances on Jackson and Pacific Streets.
no25-1m

I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

San Francisco.

no4-3m

FRANK & CO.,

IMPORTING

Stationers,

410 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco.

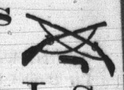
Office—49 Nassau street, New York.
22 tf

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS

AND



PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,

Ammunition and Gun Materials,

733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice. al13m

---

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,

Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread ji29

JOHN CARROLL,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

French Brandies,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Nos. 305 and 307 Front street,

Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco.
ju24 tf

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS

Voizin, Ris & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS

....AND....

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer

Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,

Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays; regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,

BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OF PINE AND BATTERY,

SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other, Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
de16 Committee.

SOPHRON FIEDLER,

Teacher of the Piano,

732 BROADWAY,

Between Powell and Stockton Streets.
de9-3m

FINE BOYS' SUITS

AND

Gentlemen's Fine Clothing,

In Great Variety, at

C. A. FLETCHER'S,

NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner Montgomery and Post streets.

BOYS' SUITS MADE TO ORDER,

Being the only House where they are manufactured in the city. A Good Fit always guaranteed. an19

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

621 WASHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco. de25 tf

W. H. PILLNER,

Photographic Artist,

NO. 14 SECOND STREET,

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - $3

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.
fe10-3m

FRED'K ZECH,

PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT the old place, 565 MARKET STREET, up-stairs, opposite Sansome.

Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to. fe24

DRY GOODS!

B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,

Nos. 306 & 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE Trade to our large and well selected stock of Goods, to which we are constantly receiving additions by every Steamer from New York.

We have a full supply of every article of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

MILLINERY GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

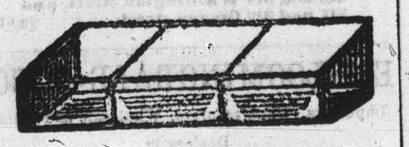
B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,
306 and 308 Sacramento street,
Bet. Battery and Front.

No business transacted on Saturdays.

de25 tf

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,

Show-Case



WAREROOMS,

NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco.

Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

---

WILL & FINCK,

(Late McConnell & Will,)

CUTLERS,

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS.

All Kinnds of Cutlery Made and Repaired. Bell-Hanging and Locksmithing Done in the Best Manner.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1852.

No. 613 JACKSON ST., West from Kearny.

Sole Agents for Jackson's Patent Hotel Annunciators

Country Orders promptly attended to.

FREDRICK A WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.
JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell Hanger. jy10

New Drug Store.

The undersigned announces that he has opened a DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in the new building, northwest corner Third and Howard streets. His stock has been carefully selected, and will be found to embrace everything usually kept in a first-class establishment. The Dispensing Department will receive particular attention, and all Prescriptions entrusted to his care will be compounded of strictly pure medicines, with accuracy and neatness, and at reasonable rates. He hopes by diligent attention to business, together with his experience as an apothecary; to merit ful confidence, and respectfully solicits the patronage of families residing in the southern part of the city.

☞ Night-Bell at Howard street entrance, which will be answered at all hours by a competent person.

de9 W. C. MILLER Apothecary.

TEETH!

☞ Extracting Without Pain! ☜

DRS. WHITCOMB & DYER,

Dentists,

NO. 205 THIRD STREET.

Teeth filled with Fine Gold Bone, and platina, $1, $2, $3, and $4, per cavity. All plate work made and repaired on the best material, at the shortest notice and WARRANTED. Sets from $15, to $30, $25, to $40, $50, to $75.

None cheaper or better on this coast. Former Patrons please give us a call. oc14tf

---

HOWE'S Lock Stitch Sewing Machines,

ESTABLISHED IN 1843, IMPROVED FROM time to time, and fully perfected in 1862, when they received the PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S FAIR held in LONDON. These machines possess great advantage over others (styled first class); they are much more readily understood, and will execute in a manner unsurpassed on all grades, from the finest to the heaviest fabrics; they hem, fell, gather, tuck, bind, and cord; also stitch without basting. They possess great strength, run light, and are not liable to get out of order. In fine, are the most perfect and effective machine yet produced. PRICE.—Letter A, Family, with fixtures complete, $60; A, Pearl, with cap, $75; B, light manufacturing $65; C, heavy manufacturing, $85; D, cylinder, $115; E, large cylinder, $140.

We also have the Improved Pacific Machines, price $20; and New England, price $15.

DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery st., Mason Temple,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

We also have the agency of the celebrated LITTLE GIANT, the strongest and prettiest portable Sewing Machine in the world. It is run by hand or treadle power. Price, from $20 to $35.

N. B.—Purchase only of us or our Agents, there are spurious articles in the market. ap26as

---

CANARY BIRDS!

V. GROMOTKA,

NO. 846 WASHINGTON STREET,

Below Stockton,

Has Arrived from Europe with a large variety of

CANARY BIRDS,

Which he will sell at very reasonable prices.

☞ He guarantees all Canaries sold by him to be as he represents them. fe10-3m

---

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE FINE ART BUSINESS WHICH HAS heretofore been carried on under the firm of ROOS & WUNDERLICH, will henceforth be conducted by JOS. ROOS alone, to whose sole charge the depot of Gonpil & Co. has been transferred.

All dues to the business are payable to JOSEPH ROOS, who is also responsible for debts contracted by the former firm.

JOSEPH ROOS,
Depot of Gonpil & Co.,
fe17 219 Montgomery street, (Russ Block.

RALPH MOSS, S. F. ALEX. HENRY, N. Y.

Ralph Moss & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

Embroideries, Etc., Etc.,

207 BATTERY STREET, Up Stairs,

SAN FRANCISCO. de16

O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,

Employment

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

105 Montgomery st., near Sutter, San Francisco.

Furnish all kinds of

Male and Female Help,

House Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, &c., &c.

Sell all kinds of Business Places for Cash, Procure Partners, Collect Rents, Let Houses, Negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

de18 tf

P. RICCI. A. CELLA

RICCI & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES & LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomadical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,

Appetizer (before dinner), Pousse-Cafe (after dinner).

Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

534 Commercial street,

Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
San Francisco. de18 tf

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF

FURNITURE,

740 Washington street, opposite the Plaza

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc.

PARLOR SETS and SPRING MATTRASSES made to order and warranted as represented.

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
740 Washington street,
jn18 tf Oppsite the Plaza.

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON.

Ahead of Everything

It is a well established fact that Mr. Kihlmeyer spares neither pains nor expense to provide for his guests. The Saloon is too well known to waste many words in extolling it. One feature is especially noteworthy, the Music furnished cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the city. Lovers of music can convince themselves by listening to the performance of the following artists:

SOPHRON FIEDLER, - - - - - - - - Pianist.
ALONZO HECKMEN - - - - - - - - Violinist.
ALBERT BEADER - - - - - - - - Cornetist.

SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES and Cigars can only be had at the above establishment. One of Liesenfeld's Patent

Billiard Tables

Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Limburg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is sure to meet his friends at SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves. jl29 3m

---

H. W. SCHMIDT,

CHEMIST

AND

Apothecary,

HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL occupation to compound Physician's Prescriptions, and for that purpose constantly keeps on hand the purest Drugs and Chemicals, etc., at the

Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.
de18 tf

EMIL BERLINER,

TEACHER OF PIANO FORTE AND SINGING

IRVING HOUSE,

Corner of Mission and Anthony Streets.

oc29-3m

MINERVA HALL,

BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON.

Cor. Kearny and California streets,

Up Stairs.

☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.

2 tf COB KNELL, Proprietor

What Cheer House Jewelry Store.

GEORGE LEHMANN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

What Cheer House, Sacramento st.,

Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, San Francisco.

A fine assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., on hand. Jewelry of every description, manufactured to order. Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. oc14 tf

---

BASCH, COHN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCO, HAVANA & DOMESTIC CIGARS

No. 307 Battery street,

Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco de18 1y

Immense Stock

OF

Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S CELEBRATED CLOTHING

CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
de18 tf 624 Clay street.

B. B. THAYER,

Chemist,

WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC THAT

HE HAS REMOVED

TO THE

Corner of Montgomery and Bush streets,

Under the Occidental Hotel.

fe24

W. B. FRISBEE,

Dealer in Foreign and American

SHEET MUSIC

PIANOFORTES,

MELODEONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

&c., &c., &c.

Agent for CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S PIANO-FORTES, which for Power, Sweetness and Purity of Tone, and Elasticity of Touch, are pronounced by the best judges to be unequaled.

NO. 3 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. fe24

MEYER MISH'S

Sample Rooms,

No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,

Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge. de9-3m

---

"Home, Sweet Home."

NO HOME OF TASTE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT AN

Aquarium, with Fish, Birds, Fern Case. New and Rare Plants, Bulbs, and Seeds, Cut Flowers and Boquets for Weddings, Hanging Baskets, Rustic Stands, Shells, Minerals, Etc., Etc., Etc.

MILLER & McKOON.

206 BUSH STREET,

Opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel,

de2-1m SAN FRANCISCO.

H. Rosenberg, San Francisco — G. Rosenberg, 58 Broadway, N. Y.

C. ROSENBERG & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

OF ALL KINDS OF

FRENCH BEAVER AND SOFT HATS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Military, Mens, Boys' and Fancy, Children's Caps.

No. 410 SACRAMENTO STREET

Between Sansome and Battery,

no11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. BRUNS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

434 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A., M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

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LEATHER

AND

FINDING STORE,

OF

F. WORTH,

No. 538 Bush Street, near Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL articles in my line always on hand, which I sell at very low prices. Shoemakers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I keep only first class articles.

Being myself a practical shoemaker, my customers can rely on being treated in the best manner.

All kinds of Boot-legs, Gaiters, and Shoe-uppers, will be made to order.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

J. WORTH,
ja6-3m 538 Bush Street, near Kearny.

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

Dyer, Badger & Rokohl,

AUCTIONEERS,

N E. Corner of Montgomery and Pine Streets

de2 tf

STOVES,

Ranges

AND TINWARE!!

CHARLES BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

Cooking Utensils,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 KEARNY STREET,

Between Post and Market, San Francisco.

☞ Metal Roofing and Tin Sheet Iron Work done to order Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. ap29 tf

---

First Premium Received at the Mechanics' Institute Fair for 1864.

KREITZ & COSBIE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Concord Stage, Buggy, Team, and Mule

COLLARS,

36 BATTERY STREET, Bet. Pine and Bush,

San Francisco.]

Truck and Dray Collars Made to Order and Warranted to Fit.

☞ All work warranted, and Orders promptly attended to. A large assortment constantly on hand. ja20

COMMERCIAL

Steam Printing House,

FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,

No. 517 CLAY STREET,

San Francisco. 8

Instruction in Music!

AUGUSTUS A. ROSENBERG,

PROFESSOR OF PIANO AND SINGING

Residence 321 Powell street, or orders can be left at M. Gray's, 613 Clay street.

no4-3m

REMOVAL.

ADOLPH LEVY,

Has Removed his

PIONEER BOOT & SHOE STORE,

From Market st. near Sansome, to the

third store from Bush, on Sansome Street,

Under the Cosmopolitan Hotel,

Where he will be happy to wait on his old customers and the public in general.

☞ His Boots and Shoes cannot be surpassed in his city. ja6

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,

Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER IN THE STATE.

☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.

de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

DR. BENNETT,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Successor to the late DR. PEARSON,)

NO. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentists on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25-3m

---

WILLIAM TELL HOUSE,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Martin Fenstermacher,

PROPRIETOR.

☞ Known to have the best table set. ☜

fe24-3m

H. P. Wakelee,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
Druggists' Glassware,
Chemicals and Dye Stuffs,
Surgical Instruments,
F. M. Farina's Cologne.
Lubin's Perfumes and Soaps,
Prout's Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Low's Old Windsor and Honey Soap,

HAS REMOVED

To the Corner of Montgomery & Bush sts.,

fe24 Under the Occidental Hotel.

DR. F. O. VON DER GREEN.

Office, St. Lawrence House, Market Street, between Second and Third, Room No. 2, SAN FRANCISCO

OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 12, A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

Dr. F. O. Von der Green,

Deutscher Arzt.

Office im „St. Lawrence House," Market Straße, zwischen Zweiter und Dritter, Zimmer No. 2, San Francisco.

Office-Stunden.—Von 10 bis 12 Uhr Morgens und von 3 bis 6 Uhr Abends. fe10-3m

---

AUGUST HUMBURG,

No. 411 BUSH STREET, ABOVE KEARNY,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Chairs, Arm Chairs

Spring Mattresses and Upholstery Goods,

of the latest Paris styles. Orders for all kinds of furniture executed with neatness and dispatch, and work guaranteed to be as represented. fe17

EXTRA FINE

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

FOR SALE AT

KOHLER & FROHLING'S,

NO. 620 MONTGOMERY STREET.

fe3-1m

„Goldener Adler,"

Kearny Straße, zwischen Bush und Sutter.

Der Unterzeichnete macht den Herren Bäckermeistern und Gehülfen bekannt, daß sein Gasthaus schon seit mehreren Jahren der Hauptaufenthalt von den Herren Bäckergehülfen ist, so daß die Herren Bäckermeister stets Arbeitskräfte bekommen und die Herren Gehülfen stets Auskunft über Arbeit bekommen können.

☞ Für ausgezeichnete Kost und Logis ist stets gesorgt.

fe10-1m C. Dittmar, Eigenthümer.

Notice of Removal.

NEWMAN BROS.,

Importers of

WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

BRUSHES,

TWINE, DUSTERS, ETC., ETC.

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

fe10-1m Between Clay and Merchant streets.

CHAS. VAN GULPEN. RUD. SCHERPEL

West End Wine Hall.

WEST END HOTEL,

On Brenham Place, Opposite the Plaza.

The quality of their stock of California Wines—principally the much-admired Anaheim Wines, from their own vineyards—cannot be excelled, and has long been the favorite with amateurs and connoisseurs in this market.

They have made arrangements to be always provided from first hands with the best and finest Foreign Wines, Liquors, such as Hock, Claret, Champagne, Cognac, Liqueurs, etc.,

And are ready to sell in quantities for family use.

Connected with their cellars, they have established a Wine Room, in German fashion, where the finest samples of their stock will always be found by the bottle or glass.

Van Gulpen & Co.

jan23-3m

Dr. A. Wilhelm,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

No. 2 Brenham Place, next to the Portsmouth House.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 A. M., from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 P. M. fe5 tf

---

DR. M. SICHEL,

Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

STEEL COLLARS

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

White as snow and light as linen. Have been worn in Europe and the Eastern States by everyone, for the last three years. They are readily cleaned with soap and water in a few minutes.

Wholesale and Retail by

WARD & SON.,

NO. 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

THESE SHIRTS HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED for quality, workmanship, and perfect fit for the last ten years, in the Eastern States and are too well known to need any comment. Try and you will be satisfied with price, etc.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail, at

S. W. H. Ward & Son,

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

NO. 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,

287 Broadway, N. Y. fe3

EMILE V. SUTTER

Notary Public & Conveyancer,

☞ 626 CLAY STREET, ☜

Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, etc., drawn up with care. German, French and Spanish spoken. fe10

B. HERINGHI.

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 635 KEARNY STREET,

Between Commercial and Clay.

☞ Watches Repaired and Cleaned.

Always on hand a full assortment of fine and plated jewelry.

New Goods received by every steamer. fe17 3m

California Gold Chain Manufactory.

WILLIAM RAPP & RUDOLPH BROS. HAVE commenced business to manufacture GOLD CHAINS and Solid Jewelry, at No. 315 Montgomery Street, up stairs. They invite the trade to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. No gold less than 14-carat will be used, and warranted as such. de2

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—The sensational play of "Hester Prynne," will be produced this evening. It is dramatized from the popular romance of "The Scarlet Letter," and from the complete style in which the proprietor intends to bring it out, there is not the least doubt it will be exceedingly attractive.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Miss Fanny Brown has been performing with considerable success as "Mazeppa."

EUREKA THEATRE.—But one more night of those inimitable delineators of negro minstrelsy —Birch, Backus & Co.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT at Maguire's Academy of Music on Thursday Evening, proved a great musical as well as pecuniary success, the theatre being crowded. The instrumental music was remarkably fine throughout, and won the commendation of all. Miss Tourney sang an air from "Robert Le Diable," and a ballad, with great effect, and Professor Schultz' piano solo with orchestra accompaniment was decidedly one of tde features of the evening. We are pleased to note that the Philharmonic has opened its season so auspiciously.

BOOTS.—For an easy, comfortable, nice-fitting pair of boots or shoes, you should go to R. Louis, 134 First street, between Minna and Natoma. He is noted for making an article of superior excellence, and all who patronise him are sure of getting satisfaction.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—Prof. Clark will receive a grand benefit at the instance of his many pupils of the Olympic Club. The exercises will consist of gymnastics, fencing, boxing, wrestling, etc. There will also be a grand hurdle jumping match, for a silver cup, in which all present are envited to become competitors.

BE READY FOR PESACH.—Pesach is drawing near, and housekeepers will do well to supply themselves in time with new Tinware and Cooking Utensils. Mr. Charles Brown, 34 and 36 Kearny street, keeps the most complete articles in this line in the city, and sells them at really low prices. Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. Don't fail to call.

Occidental-Insurance-Company. Diese Compagnie wurde mit einem Capitale von $300,000 gebildet und nimmt Versicherungen gegen Schaden durch Feuer an irgend einem Eigenthum. An der Spitze dieser Gesellschaft stehen mehrere unserer achtbarsten Mitbürger. Die Office dieser Company ist Südwest-Ecke von Montgomery und California Straße.

Wir machen unsere Leser auf die Anzeige der Herren Dell, Canna & Co. in einer anderen Spalte dieser Zeitung aufmerksam. Genannte Herren halten an Hand eine große Auswahl von Oel, Lampen, Lampen-Gläser u. s. w. und verkaufen dieselben zu billigem Preise.

Holz- und Weiden-Waaren. — Die Herren Newman Bros. halten immer vorräthig eine große Auswahl von in obige Branche einschlagenden Waaren. Siehe die Anzeige.

Jagd- und Fischerei-Geräthschaften.—Die Herren Liddle & Co., 416 Washington Straße, nahe der Postoffice, haben fortwährend an Hand eine große Auswahl von Jagd- und Fischerei-Geräthschaften.—Siehe die Anzeige.

Dexter, Lambert & Co.—Wir machen unsere Leserinnen besonders auf die reichhaltige Auswahl von Ribbons, Mantilla Trimmings, Seide, Garn, &c., aufmerksam, welche obige Firma in ihrem Store, 105 Battery Straße, fortwährend an Hand hält.

Der schnellste Weg reich zu werden ist sein Geld in Grundeigenthum anzulegen. Herr Daw, 428 Montgomerystraße, bietet sehr gut gelegene Häuser und Bauplätze billig zum Verkauf an.

Holz- und Weiden-Waaren. — Wir machen unsere Leser auf die Anzeige der Herren Feldmann & Co., Händlern in Holz- und Weiden-Waaren, 211 und 213 California Straße, besonders aufmerksam. Die genannte Firma bezieht ihre Waaren direct von den Fabrikanten im Osten und verkaufen dieselben zu den billigsten Preisen.

Die HH. Rich & Co., 605 Claystraße, erbieten sich zum Kaufen und Verkaufen von Grundeigenthum, Geschäften u. s. w.

Die besten und billigsten Seiden und andere Zeuge findet man bei M. Friedländer, No. 2 Montgomerystraße, Ecke Market.

ASTONISHING!
NEW SYSTEM
AT
M. FRIEDLANDER'S
No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Corner of Market.

The undersigned begs the Ladies and Public of San Francisco and vicinity to call at his place of business, No. 2 Montgomery street, corner of Market, where they will find it to be the real truth and no humbug, that in spite of all the other retailers, he will sell all articles belonging to the dry goods line TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE, because all his goods are imported direct from Europe. His system is entirely new, only in fact ONE PRICE and No SECOND WILL BE TAKEN. Therefore be sure to call in and satisfy yourselves of the truth, at

M. Friedlander's,
☞ No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET, ☜
Corner of Market. ja20-3m

H. HOEFER,
GILDER,
NO. 840 CLAY STREET, Below Stockton.
DIRECT IMPORTER,
By lately arrived vessels from Hamburg and New York,
A Large Assortment of Looking Glasses, Wire Articles, Gold and Rosewood Mouldings, of every description.
Frames Made to Order or Repaired at the Shortest Notice. mr3

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Ball
OF THE
First Hebrew Benevolent Society,
IN AID OF ITS FUNDS,
AT
UNION HALL, HOWARD ST.,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1865.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
C. MEYER, President.

Israel Solomon,	Th. Lieberman,	Wm. E. Friedlander,
J. P. Newmark,	William Fishel,	A. Colman,
H. L. Kohn,	Isaac Joseph,	F. Pulvermacher,
C. Kozminsky,	B. Isaacs,	M. Brown,
A. Jacobs,	J. Funkenstein,	Saul Marks,
Jacob Rich,	J. Michael,	Dr. D. Cohn,
J. Baum,	M. Toklas,	C. Klopstock,
John Alexander,	H. Breslauer,	Levy Repheld.
M. M. Noah,	Jacob Ash,	

REMOVAL.
WM. P. TAAFFE,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
OF
Dry Goods,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 107 Battery Street,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE,
(REESE'S BLOCK.) fe10-t

ODEUM!
Mission St., Mission Dolores.
The Best Suburban Place of Amusement Near the City.
EVERY SUNDAY
CONCERT & BALL!
WE HAVE FITTED OUT THE ABOVE beautiful place, with every convenience for
PARTIES, PICNICS, &C.,
Being able to accommodate upwards of 5000 persons. Families who wish to spend a pleasant day in a beautiful garden near the city, will find this the only suitable place.
ALL KINDS OF REFRESHMENTS
Served at the shortest notice.
The Garden is fitted up with Superior Gymnastic Apparatus for Adults and Children.
☞ The Omnibus Railroad Cars leave on week days, the corner of Washington and Sansome streets every 15 minutes; on Sundays, every 5 minutes, at the same place, and at the corner of Third and Market streets.
jul7-tf H. A. SIEGFRIED & M. C. JAPP.

Franz Stæglich,
Kunst-Gärtner,
Office in S. W. Moore's Florist's, Nurseryman's und Seedman's Depot,
No. 414 California Straße, nahe Montgomery.
Wohnung: No. 813 Stockton Straße,
Zwischen Clay und Sacramento, nahe Claystraße.
Da ich seit 1849 in San Francisco bin, und die meisten Gärten angelegt habe, empfehle ich mich dem deutschen Publikum zur Anlage von Gärten, Bäumen, Blumen, &c. &c. jy27

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,
For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.
This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.
mr3 610 Washington street, San Francisco.

A. KUTZBOCK,
ARCHITECT,
MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING,
Room No. 30,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND BUSH STS.
SAN FRANCISCO. mr3

PIONEER PLAZA CIGAR STORE.
T. BEARWALD,
DEALER IN CHOICE BRANDS OF
Havana and Domestic Cigars,
Comprising Figaro, Cabanas, Cinto de Orion, and Pumariega
Tobacco, Snuff, Meerschaum Pipes, Playing Cards, Etc.
714 KEARNY STREET, NEAR MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE THE PLAZA. mr3m

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FOR 1864.
REMOVAL.
OF
JAMES LONGSHORE'S,

Tehama Trunk Manufactory,
...TO THE...
COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
Sansome street, second door from Bush.
TRUNK MANUFACTORY,
In all its various branches, and will have constantly on hand every variety of Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, etc., both of Eastern and our own manufacture.
Having made extensive arrangements in the East for receiving all the necessary materials for carrying on the Trade, and at great expense imported the latest Improved Machinery, I am prepared to sell, Wholesale and Retail, at prices that will defy competition in this market, and feel confident that one trial will insure future patronage.
Trunks and Valises (wholesale and retail) can be purchased at this Establishment ten per cent. cheaper than at any other house on this coast.
☞ Trunks and Valises covered and repaired.
m3

מצות
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL PIONEER MATZOTH BAKERY.
The undersigned respectfully informs the Hebrew population on this coast, that he is prepared, this year, as on all former occasions, to bake Matzoths, and will give his most strict attention to it.
E. ADLER,
NO. 316 THIRD STREET, NEAR FOLSOM,
Orders left at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Sansome street, S. W. corner of Commercial, or at the Continental Hotel opposite the St. Nicholas, will be promptly attended to. fe10-3m
The services of Mr. B. Rosenthal, who is well known fo the strict observance of his religious duties, have been engaged as Shomer.

L. FELDMANN & CO.,
Successors to H. Doppman & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
WOOD
AND
WILLOW WARE,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Baskets, Mats, Blacking Rope, Cordage, Twine, Bird Cages, Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c., of every description.
Also on hand a large assortment of DRUG TWINE and all sorts of FINE ENGLISH TWINE. We are in regular receipts of FINE EASTERN BROOMS which we sell at low prices.
78 Pearl street, New York, | 211 & 213 California st San Francisco.
n13 tf

Christian Eichel

PRACTICAL
UPHOLSTERER,
AND
DEALER IN FURNITURE,
108 FOURTH STREET, Near Mission.
All kinds of Bedding and Mattrasses made to order.
Special attention paid to Spring Mattrasses.
fe10-3m

B. Scarboro. A. Scarboro.
B. Scarboro & Brother,
Gross- und Kleinhaendler in
Groceries, Familien-Weinen und Liqueuren,
machen das deutsche Publikum darauf aufmerksam, dass sie von No. 608 Frout Strasse nach 531 Washington Strasse, unterhalb Montgomery, umgezogen sind und jetzt das Lager von A. Flaga & Co. benutzte feuerfeste Gebaeude bewohnen, wo sie fortwaehrend die besten und frischsten Familien-Groceries, Weine und Liqueure, die in San Francisco zu haben sind, auf Lager haben.
☞ Waaren werden nach allen Theilen der Stadt geliefert. fe10-3m

Members of the Congregation "Ahabai Shalome,"
Are respectfully informed that the Sabbath School Committee have engaged teachers to instruct children in reading and translating the Hebrew language, as well as in the instruction of the Moral and Religious Commandments. Therefore, all those members who have children of the age of five years and upwards, are requested to send them to No. 10 Stockton street, near Market, every Sabbath afternoon at half-past one o'clock, and on Sunday forenoon at half-past nine o'clock.
The School commenced on Sabbath, the 4th of February.
The Committee will be in attendance to keep the school in good order.
SCHOOL COMMITTEE CONG. "AHABAI SHALOME."

PACIFIC MUSEUM
...OF...
ANATOMY & SCIENCE.
Museum Building,
PINE STREET,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME STREETS.
Admission - - One Dollar.
fe24

HAYES' PARK.
GRAND
CONCERT & BALL,
EVERY SUNDAY,
At Hayes' Park Pavilion.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed on me, I can confidently promise that this well and favorably known place of public resort will be conducted by me in such a manner as to guarantee satisfaction to all guests.
A sufficient number of Police Officers have been engaged to give admittance only to respectable persons.
A splendid Orchestra of the Best Musicians in this State, under the leadership of Mr. Alpers, has been engaged.
A first class Restaurant is connected with the establishment.
PRICE OF ADMISSION, (Ladies Free).....25 cts.
fe24-tf G. CONRAD, Proprietor.

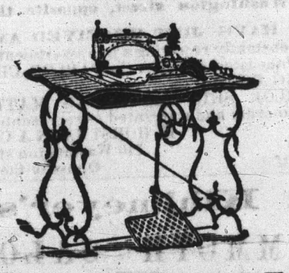
S. SHEYER & CO., 4 Dey St., New York. | M. TOKLAS, M. WISE, San Francisco.
TOKLAS, WISE & CO.,
Importers of
CLOTHING,
...AND...
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
308 CALIFORNIA ST., Bet. Sansome & Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO. mr3

NAHL BROS., & DICKMAN'S
ART AND PHOTOGRAPHIC
GALLERY.
NO. 121 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Bush and Sutter,
fe24 SAN FRANCISCO.

מצות
WE THE UNDERSIGNED ORIGINAL PIONEER Matzoth Bakers in this City and State, would respectfully call the attention of our co-religionists to the facilities of baking Matzoths which we have shown last year, and will, if possible, increase this year. We will pay strict obedience to the religious duties, and invite all customers to come and see for themselves.
Mr. Jacob, who is well known for the strict observance of his religious duties, has been engaged as Shomer. CHAS. B. HEFTER,
ISAAC FRIEDMAN & CO.
Orders from the country may be sent to the following gentlemen:
UHLFELDER & CAHN, 309 Sacramento St.
A. CAHN & CO., Cor. California and Front.
Bakery on Kearny street, bet. Bush & Pine.
☞ No agents employed.
Place of sale, 411 Kearney street, between Pine and California.
Matoth 17 Cents.
Matoth-Meal 20 Cents.
fe3-tf

מצות
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY inform the Hebrew population on this coast that they are prepared this year, as on all former occasions, to bake Matzoths, and will give their most strict attention to it.
W. GREEN & CO.
Orders from the country must be addressed to
L. KING & BRO., Battery Street.
FUNKENSTEIN & CO., California Street.

J. G. H. MEYER,
FIRST PREMIUM
BILLIARD BALL MANUFACTURER
NO. 228 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE Mechanics' Institute at their last Fair, held in San Francisco in 1864.
A great variety of
BILLIARD, BAGATELLE, RONDO and POOL BALLS, CUES, CUE LEATHERS, CHALK AND CLOTH,
ALWAYS ON HAND AND SOLD AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
Old Balls turned over and Colored at $2 per set. Balls sent from the country will be returned by the next boat. mr3

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S,
IMPROVED

BRAIDING
AND
SEWING MACHINES,
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE OF ANY YET introduced on this coast. They make either a firm lock-stitch or an elastic one. They gather and sew on at the same time. They bind, hem, fell, quilt and stitch equally well the lightest and heaviest fabrics. Being simple of construction, their management is easily acquired, while PRICES ARE LOWER than any others. Examine them or send for circular and samples of work.
Salesroom, No. 32 Montgomery Street,
OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE.
de2-6m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 13 of March 1865.
March 13, GOLDEN CITY, W. F. Lapidge, Capt.
From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.
oc28-1m Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Room 21 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.
Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.
☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of one. de2

V. HOFFMANN AND T. R. SCHMIDT,
Architects,
S. E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS
no25 3m

KOSHER RUM & SHRUB
AND WINES,
For Pesach,
Imported Expressly for the
IDENTICAL SALOON,
Corner Battery and Sacramento Streets.
The best kinds of Liquors, Wines and Brandies only, are to be had at the bar. A first-class Lunch set every day. This is the most convenient place for merchants to drop in and refresh themselves. A Kosher Lunch will be set during Pesach.
MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,
(Widow of the late H. I. Isaacs,)
D. P. Levi, Business Manager.
☞ Country orders for Kosher Liquors promptly attended to. fe42

REMOVAL.
THE SELECT
BOARDING HOUSE
AND
RESTAURANT
OF
MRS. LEVI
Has been removed from the Stevenson House, Corner California and Montgomery to
No. 214 SANSOME STREET,
Between California and Bush. fe24-1m

Oils! Oils!
10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.
WHITE LEAD.
100 Tons, in wood and tin.
PAINTS.
50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil
GLASS.
5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.
BRUSHES.
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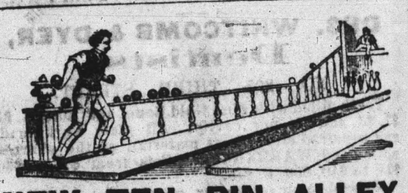
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SPAIN ANI
A STORY OF TH
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INTR
Spain and Jerusal tries which are alwa and where the rays often burn and oppr glory and beauty th men.
The twelfth cent soul and body of m and the mind thou yes that epoch, wh under the power of one like himself, bu spiritual lord, his wonderful lands friends will fly.
What remarkal peculiar to those did the genius of the ground, and s which is only n Chivalry, that sy the force of an oppressed benig, then degenerated of plundering, or its side was also t ship, which had deriving its stren of equality and f uprightness of ch sated for any soc
Religion filled not yet been seiz ion and science aim and purpose sleep, not as yet try and deceit. was, to be sure strength, honesty
Even we Isra this century with to wander over the destruction of Zion, there picture upon wh Spanish era, wh to the foremost when, wedged in Mohamedan wo position among
As usual, Jew for a time unob only in the con length, however the shackles wh era of which w light throughou the rays of g horizon of Jud peared, the hea sank back into
From the ar forth two perso reader, all hav many of you h least one of th have his name of the presen Christian worl respect. The sight of the st tation of bein sympathising
Of course con they endured and acquired, left only a few turns to dust, forth survive lives of these interesting, a exactly true, know that th
Where C and the roofs the ever blue rolls its migh country is m rows of rock themselves d while on the mountains Rivulets an elevated reg pices and th can be seen vegetable the shrub a cypress to the air a cious roots. from the ma mingles its neighboring vapory clou
Thus it w The whole covered wi thick and i here and th